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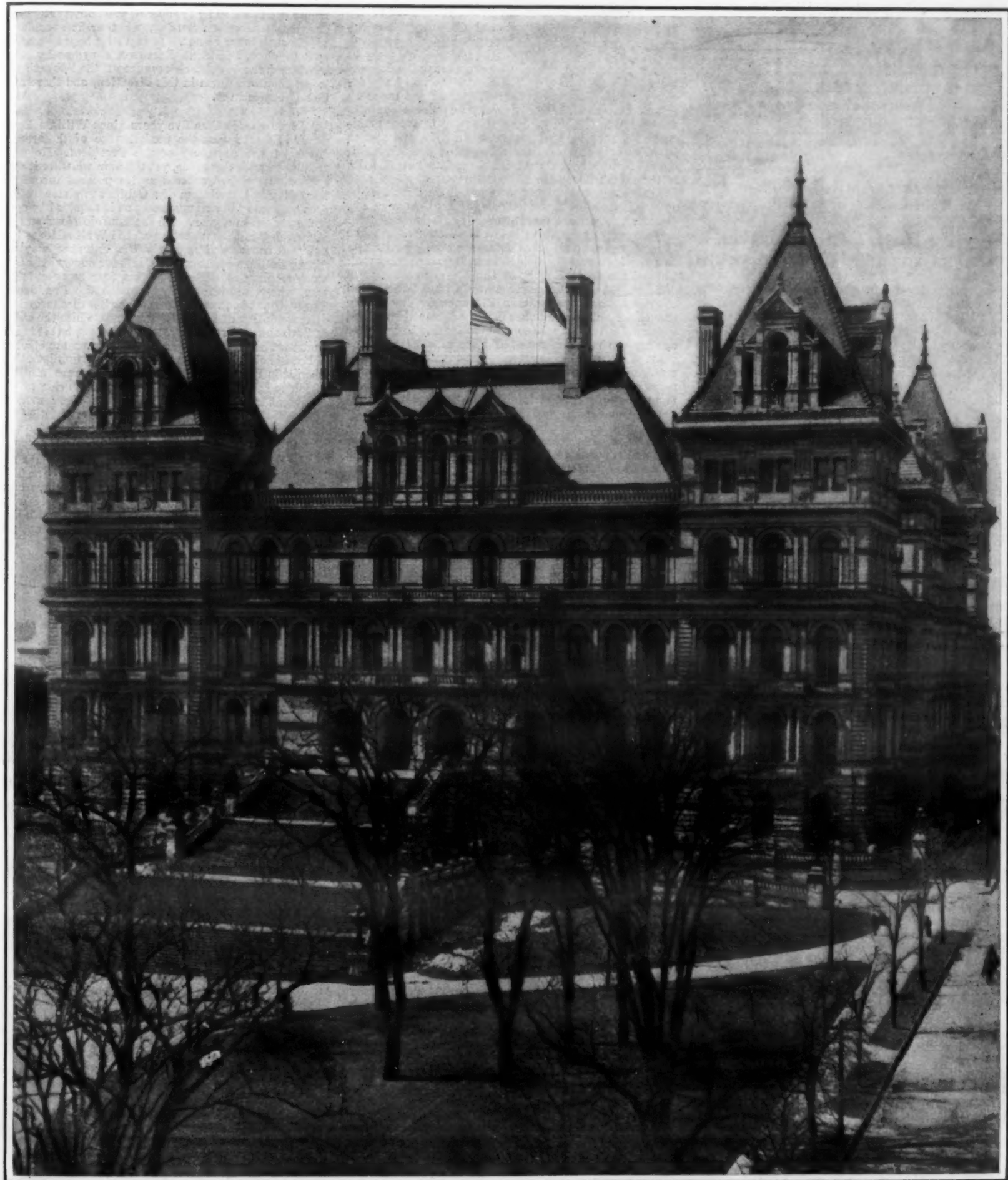
WEEKLY

THE OLDEST AND BEST ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY IN THE UNITED STATES.

Vol. CVI. No. 2744

New York, April 9, 1908

Price 10 Cents



THE CHARLES SCHWEINER PRESS.

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THE COSTLIEST PUBLIC BUILDING IN THE COUNTRY.

THE \$25,000,000 STATE CAPITOL AT ALBANY, N. Y., WHICH TOOK OVER TWENTY-FIVE YEARS TO FINISH.

Photograph by H. D. Blauvelt.

LESLIE'S ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY

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Vol. CVL. No. 2744

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NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

Parties representing themselves as connected with LESLIE'S
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will prevent imposition.

The publishers will be glad to hear from subscribers who have just
cause for complaint of delay in the delivery of their papers, or for
any other reason.

If LESLIE'S WEEKLY cannot be found at any news-stand, the pub-
lishers would be under obligations if that fact be promptly reported
on postal card, or by letter.

Thursday, April 9, 1908.

Why the Party Turns to Hughes.

THE NEW YORK State Republican convention will meet on April 11th, which is Governor Hughes's birthday. No fear need be felt for the safety of the country if the middle of June should produce another Hughes anniversary. These words from the St. Louis *Globe-Democrat*, one of the most stalwart of Republican newspapers, are a fair reflection of a feeling which is spreading all over the country. Dozens of expressions like this from Republican papers all over the North and West could be cited.

There are several reasons why thoughtful Republicans in every State are turning more and more toward Hughes. He is in the early prime of life, being several years younger than Roosevelt, and belongs to the element of the party which unites progressiveness with conservatism and balance. All intelligent Republicans see that the contest in 1908 will be much closer than was that of 1904, or were those of 1896 or 1900. It is more than possible that New York may turn the scale this year, as it often has done in the past. Governor Hughes is stronger in New York than any other Republican would be. Neither the negro, the labor unionist, nor any other element of our cosmopolitan population has any feud with him. Every Republican in the country would support Hughes enthusiastically, and in this respect he differs from one or two other aspirants, particularly Mr. Taft. A majority of the delegates to the Chicago convention will be either uninstructed or will be committed to local favorites who have no chance to get the nomination, and who, after the first ballot, will be free to go to anybody they choose. Most of these are likely to concentrate on Governor Hughes.

One State has been added to the solid Democratic column since 1904, and that is Oklahoma, which has seven electoral votes. There will be 483 votes in the electoral college of 1908, and 242 of these will be necessary to a choice. New York's thirty-nine electoral votes are nearly a sixth of the number needed by the successful candidate. Governor Hughes would naturally have a better chance to get these thirty-nine votes than would any other person whose name has been coupled with the candidacy. This is an excellent time for the Republicans of the country to look beyond the convention to the election. November will have something to say about the work of June, although the shouts of many Republicans for some of the aspirants seem to show that they think the election will be settled in Chicago. If the convention nominates Governor Hughes, then November will give its emphatic indorsement to June's work.

Wipe It Out.

IF ANY proof was needed that Tammany Hall's control of the New York police department was as absolute and as corrupt as ever, it was furnished by the *World's* clever demonstration of the gamblers' routine of "fixing" wardmen, police captains, and the "men higher up." The Tiger has not changed his stripes; the police department is as rotten as in the days of the Lexow investigation; instead of protecting law-abiding citizens, it sells immunity to criminals. Reform of such an organization is impossible; what is needed is practical annihilation.

What is the use of transferring an accomplice of thieves and other law-breakers from one precinct to another—the only form of discipline which the present

upright and well-intentioned head of the department, Colonel Bingham, is able to employ? We are glad to note that the *World*, to whose enterprise is due the bringing to light of what everybody suspected was being done in darkness, has abandoned its former opposition to the establishment of a State police department, which we have long advocated, and now recognizes the fact that the only hope of reform lies in placing the metropolitan police under the control of the Governor, instead of the thugs and partners of criminals who have organized it for their own wicked purposes—and have organized it so successfully that no commissioner can separate the few honest members of the force from the multitude of grafters. Let us have first a legislative investigation, next a special session if necessary, and by appropriate legislation of the most drastic character forever abolish that plague-spot of American civilization, the league of Tammany politicians, crooks, and criminals which now masquerades as the New York police department.

Subscribers who do not receive their copies of "Leslie's Weekly" regularly are requested to write to us promptly and fully regarding the matter.

Danger from Contested Seats.

THE REPUBLICAN National Committee has arranged to meet at Chicago a week before the opening of the convention on June 16th. We suggest that the meeting begin two weeks before the convention. The chief duty of the committee will be to decide contests between rival delegations and make up a temporary roll for the convention. Some contests take place in the choosing of delegates to every presidential convention, even when, as in 1900, and also as in 1904, only one man was thought of for the candidacy. Naturally the contests are much more numerous in the cases when, as in 1908, there are many aspirants for the honor, and when the result is in doubt. But 1908 will see more contested delegations than any other year had. As usual, most of these are from the South.

In nearly every State below the Potomac and the Ohio there are rival sets of delegates in many districts. In some instances the delegates at large are contested. This will make the work of the committee long and difficult. It expected many contests when it arranged to meet a week earlier than the opening day of the convention, but the number is far greater than it had in mind. Most of those contests in the Southern States are due to the interference of Federal officials in the work of choosing delegates. The masses of the Republican voters resented this intrusion of the government's placemen, and thus two sets of representatives from most of the districts in the South will ask for recognition at Chicago.

Chicago in 1884 and Minneapolis in 1892 had many contests of this sort. In each case the Republican national administration had either incited the Federal officers to interfere in many Southern districts in the choosing of delegates or had neglected to check their pernicious activity in that direction. The work of Harrison's Federal office-holders in 1892 was especially manifest and offensive. Senator Wolcott and others called attention to it in the Minneapolis convention. That scandal seriously hampered the Republicans in the campaign. In both 1884 and 1892 the Republicans were defeated at the polls. The result in Arthur's and Harrison's case is well known. It will be easy to create feuds in the settlement of disputed returns in Chicago in 1908 and thus to seriously hamper Republican success in the campaign.

A Tardy Awakening.

THE DAILY press of New York is just waking up to the fact that the city is committed to the expenditure of \$161,000,000 for the Catskill reservoirs and the aqueduct connecting them with the metropolis, and that this expenditure, which at best will secure a water supply sufficing for not more than twenty years, could have been avoided by conserving the water which now goes to waste over the great Croton dam. The *New York World*, in an editorial on the subject, puts the case in these few words: "Water waste, 80,000,000,000 gallons per year; money waste, \$161,000,000—and more." Surprising as it is to meet this opposition at this late day, it is not so surprising as the fact that not a single newspaper in New York City opposed in the slightest degree the original application of the water board to the board of estimate and apportionment for the enormous appropriation of \$161,000,000 which has been authorized. When the board met to decide finally on this appropriation, no representative of a New York newspaper or civic organization was there to protest, and this tremendously important measure was passed upon in as perfunctory a fashion as if it involved only the condemnation of a suburban pig-pen.

What is very much more surprising is the fact that when the city's application to condemn vast tracts in the Catskills was presented to the State water supply commission at Kingston, and public hearings were given, lasting for weeks, no newspaper was specially represented, although all the facts which are now spread before the public with sensational headlines were presented at that hearing, as the stenographic minutes will show. An opportunity was at that time given the press to do the great public service of pointing out the startling facts about the waste of water in New York City, at a time when such publicity would have been effective to prevent the stupendous

work in the Catskills. Where were the newspaper representatives then? So busy working on sensational muck-raking, prize-fights, monkey dinners, and "spicy" articles to serve up to the jaded tastes of their readers, that they were obliged to ignore one of the greatest questions that has been before the people of the city of New York for generations; and this—to the shame of the press be it said—has too often been the case at times when important matters should have been engaging the serious attention of what we are pleased to call the leaders of public opinion.

The Plain Truth.

WE ARE not informed as to the amount of Sunday work required of government employes in the departments at Washington, but there can be no question of the desirability of reducing it as far as possible, in accordance with the petition of the citizens of the capital, who recently waited upon the President. Popular sympathy, too, will be with the movement, inaugurated by the same petitioners, to prevent government contractors from compelling their employes to work on Sunday. Whether we believe in the Puritan or the continental Sunday, or, as most of us do, occupy middle ground, we must admit that employes' rights are invaded by the operation of any system that encourages work on Sunday, whether it specifically exacts such labor or not. It is to be hoped—and expected—that President Roosevelt's sympathy with labor and the decent observance of the Sabbath will bring about a reform in this direction, and there need be no politics in it.

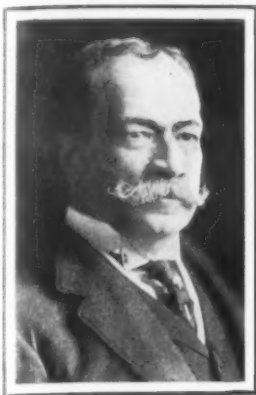
IT IS now more than five years since William Loeb, Jr., entered upon the performance of the arduous duties of the secretary of the President. No portfolio goes with this office, yet the man who fills it with such distinguished success as its present incumbent must display the wisdom of a Cabinet minister and exercise almost daily as much tact as is required by some ambassadors in a year. As the *Buffalo News* puts it, Mr. Loeb "is the front door of the White House in a political sense, and not only the entrance way for ninety millions of Americans, but for several times as many millions of other countries, in a representative way, who would informally approach the President." The brilliant success with which he has discharged the delicate duties of his position has made him the object of flattering offers in private enterprises, but it is evident that he has determined to remain as the efficient aid of his chief until the close of the administration. Then it is not to be doubted that the rare abilities which he has so loyally devoted to the service of the President and the public will meet their merited recognition in the field of business activity.

THE UTTER failure of the dramatic critics of New York City to properly "size up" new plays has been impressed upon the public on numerous occasions. Good plays have been ridiculed and poor plays commended. The public, which has depended for its opinion of new plays on what the critics have had to say, has come to the conclusion that the critics are at fault and the public must judge for itself. Mr. Lee Shubert, of the enterprising firm of Sam S. & Lee Shubert, has wisely reached a decision to adopt the European plan of giving dress rehearsals of all new productions for the benefit of the dramatic critics. It is hoped that after the dress rehearsal these critics will take sufficient time to reach a sensible and logical conclusion, so that when the first night's performance is given the criticisms can have the merit of candor and deliberation. It must be said in behalf of the critics that not infrequently on the same evening they are called upon to attend several first-night performances, leaving little time for anything but a hasty judgment. The suggestion of the Shubert brothers will no doubt be adopted by others if the plan proves satisfactory. It must prove to be unsatisfactory unless some of our dramatic critics set aside their partiality for certain performers and managers, and their prejudices, as well.

JUSTICE is still having its day, and the law is maintaining its majesty. Whatever may be the details of the judicial interpretation to be placed upon the decision of the Supreme Court in the Minnesota and North Carolina railroad-rate cases, one point at least seems clear to the lay mind. State courts, leagued with State Legislatures, are not to be allowed to compel railroads or other corporations to submit to any regulation, no matter how burdensome or confiscatory, without the right of an appeal to the United States courts. Furthermore, the Federal courts may suspend the operations of State laws whose constitutionality is in dispute, and may enjoin the State officials from enforcing obnoxious statutes until the complainants can present their case before a proper tribunal. It will no longer be possible to close the way to an appeal from a restriction imposed by a State Legislature upon the business of a railroad by providing such enormous penalties—in the Minnesota case, \$5,000 for every sale of a ticket at a rate above the two cents fixed by the law—as to amount to confiscation of the road's property. The plain and forcible statement of this principle by the highest tribunal in the land helps powerfully to restore the confidence of the business world and the eventual return to conditions of sanity in the nation's treatment of the greatest agencies of its development.

People Talked About

ONE OF the greatest surprises that the diplomatic world has known came to it lately in the announcement that the German government would decline to accept Dr. David Jayne Hill as the successor of Charlemagne Tower, American ambassador to Berlin.

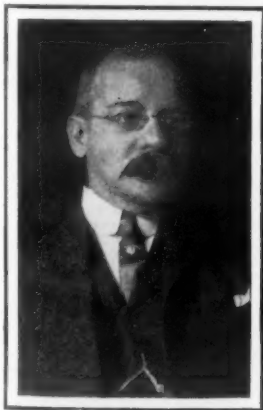


DR. DAVID J. HILL,
Prospective American ambassador
to Germany to whom Emperor
William objected.—Copyright,
1907, by Harris & Ewing.

When, some time ago, Mr. Tower informed the State Department of his intention to resign, Dr. Hill was selected by the President to head the embassy. The German government was sounded, and it intimated that Dr. Hill would be acceptable to it. Dr. Hill, therefore, made all arrangements for securing a home in the German capital, which he intended to occupy next August. For some time, Dr. Hill has been the American minister at The Hague, and so certain did it seem that he would go to Berlin that his successor at the Dutch capital was selected. Like a bolt from the blue, therefore, came the news that he was *persona non grata* to the German Emperor. A profound mystery surrounded the matter. No good reasons were disclosed for the rejection at such a late stage of Dr. Hill, although many strange reports were in circulation. After the case had been a world-wide theme of gossip for several days it was officially announced that the Emperor, after all, had no personal objection to Dr. Hill. Mr. and Mrs. Tower are very highly thought of by Emperor William, who recently said that he was very angry with the President for permitting Mr. Tower to resign. Dr. Hill's ability, attainments, and record should render him equal to the demands of any diplomatic post.

ONE OF the most popular and influential women in Portugal in these troublous times is the Countess of Edla, the morganatic widow of King Ferdinand, a great-uncle of the present King. The countess is a former Boston woman, her name before marriage having been Elsie Hensler. Many years ago she was a successful opera singer, and her voice and her beauty, when she sang in Portugal, captured the King's heart. It was a very happy marriage, and the King was greatly devoted to his wife to the day of his death. Although she never occupied the throne with her husband, the countess was regarded by him and by all his subjects as a queen. Her advice was often sought by the sovereign and Portuguese statesmen upon matters of public moment. For her wisdom and her benevolence she is still held in reverence by all the Portuguese, and she is said to be giving good counsel to the inexperienced young King. The countess has a fine palace near Lisbon and an attractive country home in Cintra, her wedding gift from Ferdinand.

HON. WILLIAM F. STONE, of Baltimore, will, as sergeant-at-arms, again be in charge of the Republican national convention which meets in Chicago on June 16th next. The admirable manner in which the last convention was conducted won for him the highest praise. The arrangement and decoration of the convention hall, the attention to every detail, the courteous bearing of the assistants, the tact and diplomacy of the sergeant-at-arms himself, and the absence of friction or complaint stamp the convention of 1904 as the most successful one from that point of view ever held. Besides, it was economically run, costing \$10,000 less than the previous

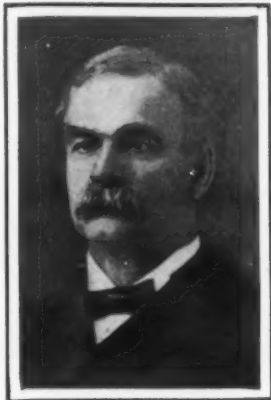


WILLIAM F. STONE,
Collector of the port of Baltimore,
and sergeant-at-arms of the Re-
publican national convention.
Mrs. C. R. Miller.

one. All of this was due to Mr. Stone's executive ability and indefatigable industry. The press especially was under many obligations to him for his courteous consideration. Mr. Stone is a leader in his party, and has gained his prominence by directness of method and an uncompromising adherence to what he deemed to be right. He has been collector of the port of Baltimore since 1898, and has discharged the duties of that office with efficiency and to the satisfaction of the entire business community. He has a pleasing personality, is affable in manner, and of a kindly disposition, but back of all this graciousness is a reserve force indicative of great strength of character. He is an ideal man for a post so important as the sergeant-at-arms of a national convention. Mr. Stone is already selecting his assistants, and expects to open headquarters in Chicago early in May and begin to perfect arrangements for the multitudinous details of the nomination of a presidential candidate.

THE GOVERNMENT'S experiment of importing reindeer from Lapland to Alaska for the benefit of the Esquimaux has been a success. There are now 16,000 of the useful animals in the Territory, and about nine thousand of the are owned by the natives. The government gives reindeer to Esquimaux who have qualified themselves to care for them. Some of the natives are succeeding very well with their herds. The largest holder of reindeer among them is a woman, called Reindeer Mary, who has a herd of over four hundred near St. Michael.

BY THE resignation of Representative Charles E. Littlefield, of the Second Maine District, the country has lost a Federal legislator of the first rank. Mr. Littlefield, who succeeded the late Nelson Dingley nearly nine years ago, speedily took rank as one of the leading members of Congress. His general ability and his power as a speaker have been universally recognized, and he has been regarded as among the ablest of the many able men whom Maine has sent to the national legislature. Although he is a strong Republican, Mr. Littlefield's course in Congress has been marked with a great deal of independence, and he has always defended his position with force and skill. He leaves Congress because, as he says, in order to discharge his duties there, he has been obliged to abandon his law practice, which has resulted in large financial loss to him. He now feels constrained, for the sake of his family, to cease making this heavy pecuniary sacrifice and to resume work in the legal field. As he is a master of law and a great advocate, he will undoubtedly be successful in his new undertaking. He will establish himself in New York, where it is likely that he will become one of the leading lights of the bar. Mr. Littlefield's course in Congress did not please the labor unions, and at his latest election their hostility materially cut down his majority. It has been reported that he would become counsel for a strong organization of manufacturers who are fighting the evils of organized labor.



CHARLES E. LITTLEFIELD,
The able Maine congressman who
has resigned to practice law.
Copyright, 1904, by Clinedinst.

MUCH HONOR was done to Miss Fanny Crosby, the blind writer of hymns, on her eighty-eighth birthday, which was celebrated recently at Bridgeport, Conn. She was given a reception at the First Methodist Church, and was presented with a handsome gold watch, bought with money donated by people all over the State. The church was crowded with friends and admirers of the famous hymnist. The next day the King's Daughters gave Miss Crosby a luncheon, and in the evening she was the guest of honor at a tea given by the Daughters of the American Revolution. At this latter function six friends of her girlhood, whose ages totaled 519, were in the receiving line with Miss Crosby. Miss Crosby has been blind since she was six years old.

IT IS to be deplored that the affairs of Madame Gould continue to interest the gossip lovers of two continents. Following her divorce from the Count Boni de Castellane occurred the sensational fight between her ex-husband and his cousin, the Prince Helie de Sagan, reported to have been caused by the prince's attentions to the lady. Recently Madame Gould returned with her children to the United States on a visit, and a few days later Prince de Sagan appeared in this country, having come by way of Montreal under an assumed name. The sharp-witted reporters of the press, however, discovered his identity, and the dailies were filled with columns of trashy stuff regarding him. Prince de Sagan took his unmasking in good humor, and both by word and action betrayed himself as a suitor for the hand of Madame Gould. The latter denied that any engagement existed, but left it to be inferred that a marriage might take place. Her first experience in wedding a titled foreigner was so unhappy that she declared on her arrival here that she had had enough of married life, but she had a right to change her mind. The prince is forty-eight years of age, tall, athletic, and attractive looking. His father is the ruler of a small principality in Germany, and the prince will succeed to the position in time. The de Sagan are not overburdened with wealth. The prince is credited with having been a good friend to Madame Gould during her troubles in France.



PRINCE HELIE DE SAGAN,
Who followed Madame Gould to
this country as her suitor.

WHETHER or not the Democratic opponents of William Jennings Bryan will finally be able to prevent his nomination for the third time for President of the United States, his friends will put forth every effort to have him made his party's nominee. His supporters in his own State will naturally take the lead in this endeavor, and to this end Ignatius J. Dunn has been selected by the Nebraska delegation to the Democratic national convention at Denver to nominate Mr. Bryan for President. Mr. Dunn is one of the four delegates-at-large selected by the Nebraska convention. He is city attorney of Omaha, and has been identified with Democratic politics in his home State for twelve years. He is a strong supporter of Mr. Bryan, a brilliant orator, and an attorney of high standing in Omaha. During the internal dissensions which have rent the Democratic party from time to time, he has managed to strike a happy medium, and now represents a united party in Nebraska. Unassuming and of a quiet disposition, Mr. Dunn is nevertheless considered equal to the occasion for which he has been selected. He has a well-rounded, clear voice, and will be able to make himself heard in all parts of the big auditorium.



IGNATIUS J. DUNN,
Of Nebraska, who will nominate
W. J. Bryan for President at
the Democratic national
convention.

IT IS a fortunate thing for the new Philippine Assembly that it has as its speaker Senor Don Sergio Osmena, who is exerting his influence to keep his fellow legislators on a conservative course. It was largely on account of his control of them that the opening and the later action of the native legislature was so wise and assuring. Senor Osmena is a man of great intelligence and level-headedness, and is devoted to the uplifting and the advancement of his people, in concurrence with the American policy in the islands.

AN ENGLISH naturalist, R. Keatnor, who recently lectured in Washington on birds, has formed a very lofty opinion of President Roosevelt's knowledge of bird life. He accompanied the President on a drive into the country and afterward on foot, watching the doings of American birds. The President and the professor crept over muddy, slippery hillsides and under dripping underbrush, viewing the feathered creatures, and the President was even more enthusiastic than the scientist himself. Mr. Keatnor declares that he knows no man who can get over rough ground with greater facility than President Roosevelt, or is a better stalker, or has a keener eye and ear. He says that the President gave him the greatest ornithological treat he ever had in his life.

IN NO department of activity in which they have engaged have women been more successful than in the educational field. Many of the ablest educators of the day are of the feminine sex, and hold rank in public esteem equal to that of their eminent brothers. Among the talented American women who have won distinction in connection with institutions of learning is Miss Laura H. Carnell, A. M., Litt. D., who was lately elected dean of the Temple University of Philadelphia. This institution, although not so widely known as many others, is still an important one and is doing a great work in the Quaker City. The university boasts of not less than 55,000 graduates, and its students number 3,440, while it has a professorial corps of 300, of which Dr. Carnell has general direction. Dr. Carnell is the only woman in the world who holds a responsible position of this kind in a university. She has had a very successful career as a teacher. She is a woman of fine appearance, unusual abilities, and high culture.



DR. LAURA H. CARNELL,
The only woman in the
world who is dean of
a university.
Marceau.

IT WAS not necessary for Justice Vernon M. Davis, of New York, to deny the allegation of Louis B. Julian, former head of the investigation department of the Metropolitan Street Railroad Company, that that company had paid \$15,000 to secure the justice's nomination and election. Everybody knows that Judge Davis would never be a party to any such arrangement. He is one of the ablest and most respected members of the Supreme Court, and his high standing cannot in the least be affected by such preposterous statements as Julian's.

New York's Able Executive and Two of Albany's Noted Buildings



SUPERB CITY HALL IN ALBANY, DESIGNED BY RICHARDSON—
ONE OF THE FINEST PIECES OF ARCHITECTURE
IN THE UNITED STATES.

Sayings of a Philosopher

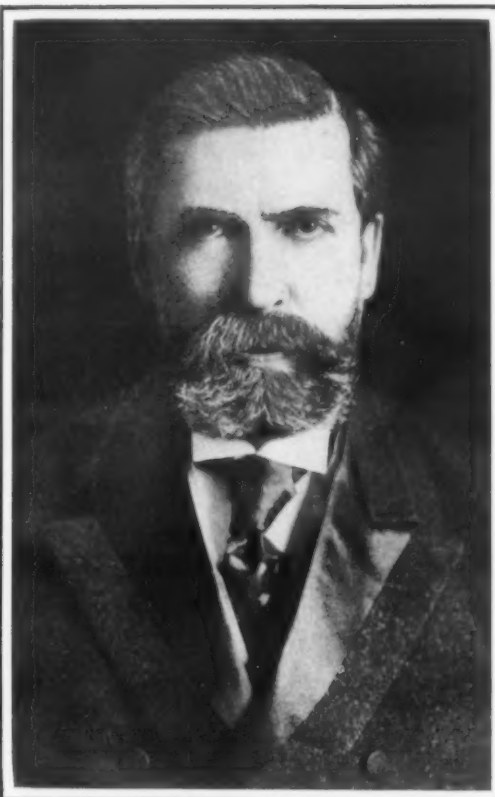
From "Pensive Ponderings," by Cuyler Reynolds.

HAVE faith in those whose faith impels them to bow low and frequently in the "recital" of their creed; but have belief in the character of those who bow beneath the weight carrying another's burden.

Doubtless the cup of life possesses no flavor, but seems bitter or sweet howsoever we imagine it to be.

The only fear we should feel is that we may be too weak to carry on our firmest and best convictions, for the best must generally be fought for.

Peace cometh when we know we have done right as we see it, although others may call it wrong.



CHARLES EVANS HUGHES, THE POPULAR GOVERNOR OF THE
EMPIRE STATE AND A LEADING PRESIDENTIAL
POSSIBILITY.

Photographs by H. D. Blauvelt.

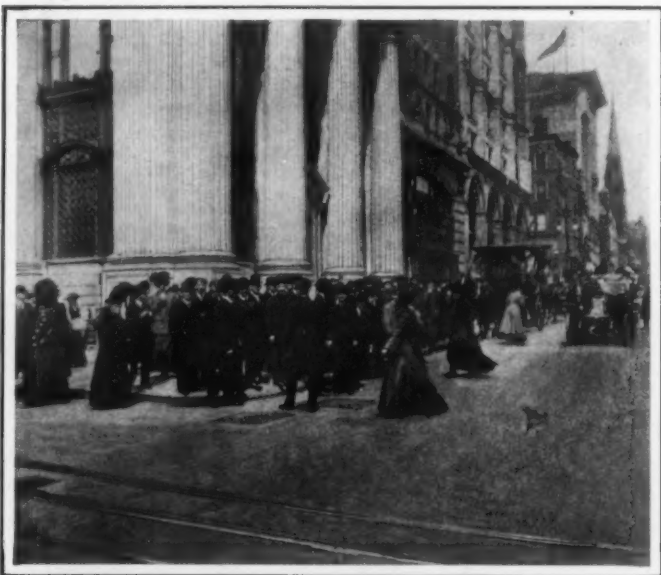


HOME OF THE GOVERNOR OF NEW YORK—EXECUTIVE MANSION
AT ALBANY OCCUPIED BY ALL THE GOVERNORS
SINCE HILL.

For Women

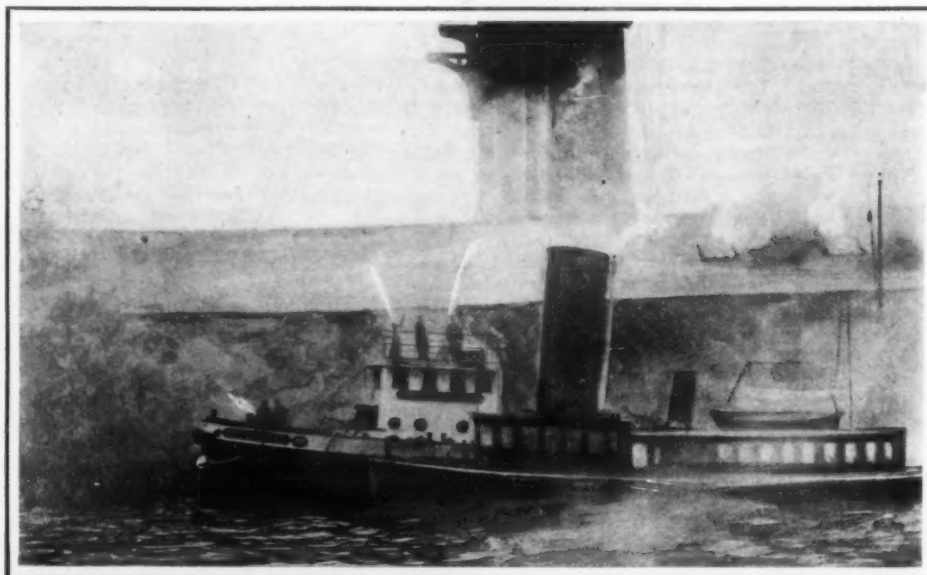
ESPECIALLY MOTHERS. CUTICURA SOAP, OINTMENT,
AND PILLS ARE PRICELESS.

Too much stress cannot be placed on the great value of Cuticura Soap, Ointment, and Pills in anti-septic cleansing, thus affording pure, sweet, and economical local and constitutional treatment for inflammations, itchings, irritations, relaxations, displacements, and pains, as well as such sympathetic affections as anæmia, chlorosis, hysteria, nervousness, and debility. Cuticura Soap and Cuticura Ointment, the great Skin Cure, have become the world's favorites for preserving, purifying, and beautifying the skin, scalp, hair, and hands.



END OF THE LATE PANIC IN NEW YORK.

REOPENING OF THE KNICKERBOCKER TRUST COMPANY, WHICH FAILED FOR
THE LARGEST SUM ON RECORD FOR A FINANCIAL INSTITUTION OF ITS
KIND, \$53,000,000—ON THE DAY OF THE REOPENING THE
DEPOSITS AGGREGATED \$2,000,000.—B. G. Phillips.



ONE OF NEW YORK'S MOST BAFFLING BLAZES.

FIREBOAT AIDING TO FIGHT A STUBBORN TWO-DAY FIRE ON THE JOY LINE PIERS WHICH THREATENED
SHIPPING IN THE EAST RIVER AND THE TOWER OF THE NEW MANHATTAN BRIDGE—
FIFTY FIREMEN WERE OVERCOME BY SMOKE—PROPERTY LOSS
OVER \$100,000.—B. G. Phillips.



WHOLESALE ARSON IN KENTUCKY'S "TOBACCO WAR."

PANORAMA OF THE RUINS OF TOBACCO WAREHOUSES AND OTHER BUILDINGS AT COVINGTON, BURNED BY "NIGHT RIDERS," IN AN EFFORT TO FORCE BUYERS TO PAY HIGHER PRICES FOR TOBACCO.

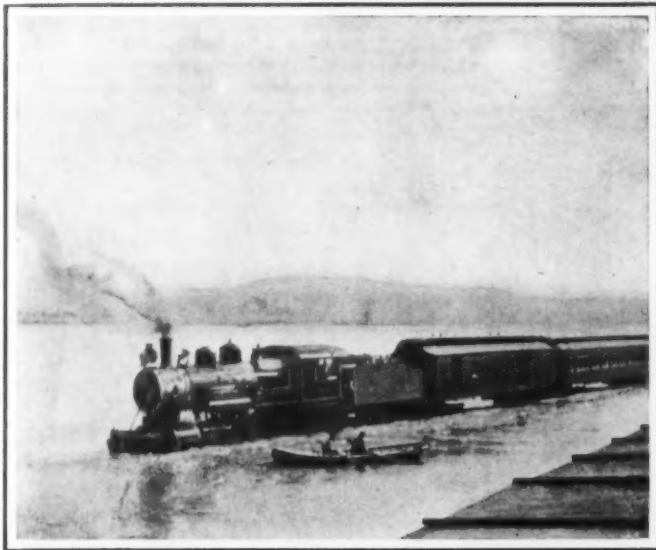
Photograph by J. R. Schmidt.

News Photo Prize Contest—Ohio Wins the \$10 Prize

(SEE FOOT-NOTE.)



(PRIZE WINNER, \$10.) A BIG TOW ON THE SWOLLEN OHIO RIVER—STEAMER "SAM CLARK," AT CINCINNATI, HAULING BOATS CONTAINING 300,000 BUSHELS OF COAL FOR THE SOUTHERN MARKET AND TWO BARGES LOADED WITH WINE AND NAILS.—*M. R. Banford, Ohio.*



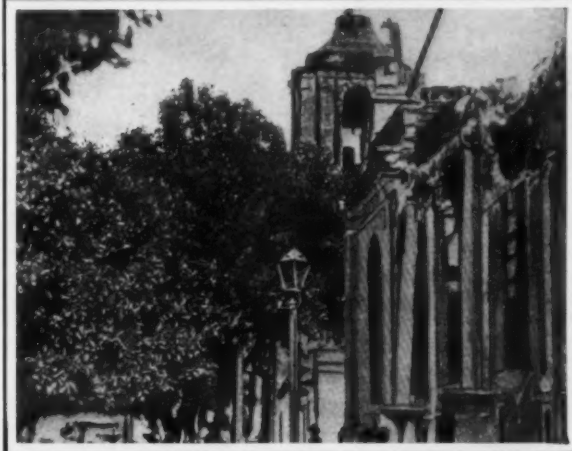
RAILROADING IN THE WATER—TRAIN RUNNING ON A FLOODED TRACK AT POMEROY, O.—*C. A. Hartley, Ohio.*



A GIRLS' SEMINARY DESTROYED BY FIRE—RUINS OF FOREST PARK UNIVERSITY, RECENTLY BURNED IN ST. LOUIS—LOSS \$100,000—MANY YOUNG LADIES HAD A NARROW ESCAPE.—*G. A. Smith, Missouri.*



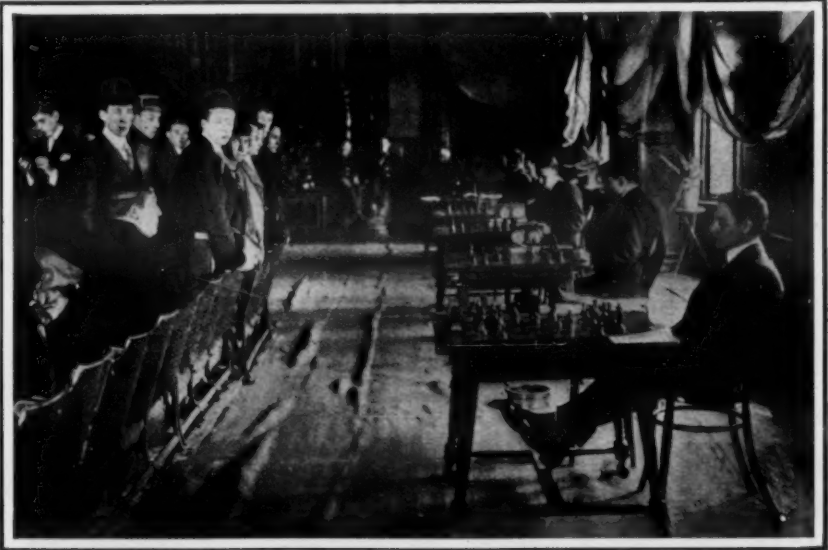
A TEMPERANCE PAPER BLOWN UP—PRESS-ROOM OF THE ROCK ISLAND (ILL.) "DAILY NEWS" WRECKED WITH DYNAMITE BECAUSE THE PAPER ADVOCATED LOCAL OPTION.
The Blakeslee Studio, Illinois.



A MEXICAN TOWN REPORTED DESTROYED BY AN EARTHQUAKE—CATHEDRAL OF CHILPANCINGO WRECKED BY A QUAKE YEARS AGO, INDICATING RUIN WROUGHT BY THE LATE SHOCK.—*W. Thomas, Mexico.*



SINGULAR TROLLEY ACCIDENT IN DETROIT—CAR PLUNGES INTO AND WRECKS A STORE AND IS UPSET, FORTY PERSONS BEING HURT.
Fred G. Wright, Michigan.



INTERNATIONAL COLLEGIATE CHESS TOURNAMENT—AMERICAN TEAM AT THE UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA CARRYING ON A MATCH BY CABLE WITH ENGLISH UNIVERSITY STUDENTS.—*P-J. Press Bureau, Pennsylvania.*

TEN DOLLARS FOR A SINGLE PHOTOGRAPH. Photographers, amateur or professional, this interests you. LESLIE'S WEEKLY will pay the sum of ten dollars every week throughout the year for the best photograph of a news interest submitted to this publication. This offer is open to every one. Write the caption for the picture plainly on the back, together with your name and address, and send to LESLIE'S WEEKLY, 225 Fifth Avenue, New York. Every picture that does not win the first prize, but is used in LESLIE'S WEEKLY, will be paid for at our regular rates for photographs. Copyrighted photographs must be accompanied by a release. Contestants should send in their pictures with the utmost promptness. The first photo of any event reaching this office is the one most likely to be accepted.

The Man on the Diamond and the Man in the Auto



JOHN GANZEL, MANAGER AND FIRST BASEMAN OF THE CINCINNATI NATIONALS, AT ST. AUGUSTINE, FLA.—J. Ryder.



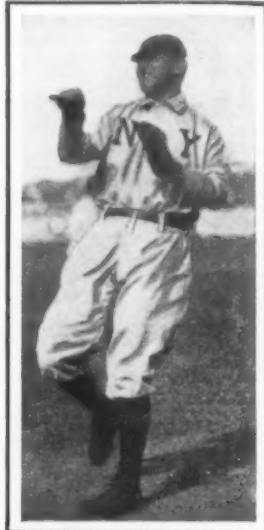
MATHEWSON, NEW YORK NATIONAL PITCHER, AT FORT WORTH, TEX. Pictorial News Co.



BRADLEY, CLEVELAND AMERICANS' THIRD BASEMAN, SPRINTING FOR THE HOME PLATE IN A PRACTICE GAME AT MACON, GA. Phillips.



BRANSFIELD (FIRST BASEMAN PHILADELPHIA NATIONALS) IN HIS "BATTING CLOTHES," AT SAVANNAH, GA.—Pictorial News Co.



A TYPICAL ATTITUDE OF ORTH, PITCHER OF THE NEW YORK AMERICANS, IN PRACTICE AT CHATTANOOGA, TENN.—Phillips.

GASOLINE is very expensive and the roads are very poor in Spain, but automobiling is increasing in popularity there, doubtless because of the example set by King Alfonso, who is an enthusiastic automobilist and generally drives his own car.

THE GLIDDEN tour this summer will be frankly an endurance test, and not, as heretofore, a combination of reliability run and pleasure jaunt. The touring board of the American Automobile Association hopes by this and other changes in the rules to make it the greatest touring test ever devised—one in which owners and manufacturers may hope to see a thorough trial of the merits of the machines entered.

THE PRICE of pneumatic tires is steadily decreasing, being now practically twenty-five per cent. less than six months ago, and further reductions are predicted in certain lines. The lower price of rubber is said to be one of the principal reasons for this decline, which is a welcome one to automobilists, who find the renewal of shoes one of the very expensive items connected with their sport.

ACCORDING to Mr. H. O. Smith, treasurer of the Motor-car Manufacturers' Association, there is an unusual demand for moderate-priced cars. "In former years," he says, "wealthy men would not look at a car which sold for less than five or six thousand dollars, but now this class of buyers have learned that a thoroughly up-to-date car can



ZUST CAR, NEW YORK-TO-PARIS RACER, ON THE OUTSKIRTS OF CHEYENNE, WYO., WITH ITS ESCORT OF LOCAL AUTOMOBILISTS. J. E. Stimson.

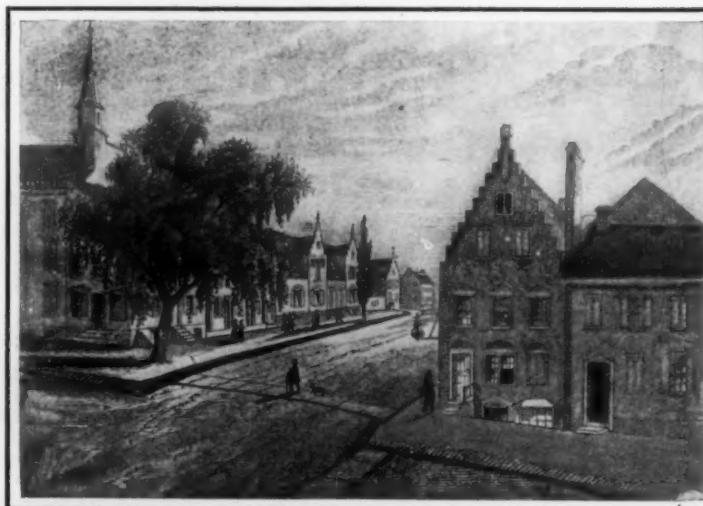
PLAYERS WARMING UP FOR THE BASEBALL SEASON—A NEW YORK-TO-PARIS RACE INCIDENT.



VILLAGE-LIKE APPEARANCE OF NORTH PEARL STREET, BETWEEN CANAL AND ORANGE, IN 1800—FIRST REFORMED CHURCH IN BACKGROUND.



TEMPORARY CAPITOL, 1797-1807, FORMERLY A COURT HOUSE AND JAIL—THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE WAS READ FROM ITS STEPS IN 1776.



SCENE AT THE INTERSECTION OF NORTH PEARL AND STATE STREETS IN 1800.

QUAINT VIEWS OF ALBANY IN "YE OLDEN TIME."



OLD CAPITOL AT ALBANY, ERECTED IN 1806 AND DEMOLISHED IN 1879, WHICH WAS SUCCEEDED BY THE PRESENT SPLENDID EDIFICE.

be secured for \$2,000. It looks as if a successful dealer must not only be able to offer a car that has an established reputation, but must also be in a position to have his goods compare with others in design, workmanship, and material. There will, no doubt, continue to be a demand for high-priced cars, but the ones costing from two to three thousand dollars seem to have the call at the present time."

APHYSICIAN writes to the New York Tribune, proposing the addition to the uniform motor-vehicle bill of a provision making it

a criminal offense on the part of a chauffeur to attempt to escape detection after injuring a person in an accident. Most automobilists, we fancy, would be inclined to acquiesce in the suggestion; for it is the despicable conduct of a comparatively few careless chauffeurs which has aroused most of the prejudice which exists against automobilists as a class. Automobiling should be made as safe and secure as carriage riding.

THE SOUTH may secure the Vanderbilt Cup race, if we are to judge by the enthusiastic comments of Northern visitors who attended the Savannah races. They would prefer to hold the race on Long Island, as formerly, but if the objections to that course are not removed, they assert that perfect policing and immunity from danger may be secured on the Savannah course, to which slight additions might be made to secure a twenty-five-mile circuit.

Spring Attractions in New York Theatres



GLADYS HANSON, WITH E. H. SOTHERN AT THE LYRIC THEATRE.—*Matzene.*



WHO'S WHO ON THE RIALTO.
27. SAM BERNARD (1), ADA LEWIS (2), ETHEL LEVEY (3), AND SAM EDWARDS (4), IN "NEARLY A HERO."
Caricatures by E. A. Goewey.



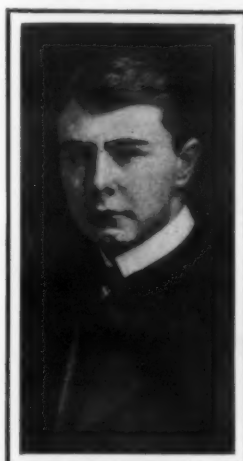
BERTHA KALICH, IN "MARTA OF THE LOWLANDS," AT THE GARDEN THEATRE.—*Otto Sarony Co.*



GERTRUDE HOFFMAN IN IMITATIONS OF STAGE FAVORITES ON THE KEITH-PROCTOR CIRCUIT.—*Sarony.*



FRITZ KREISLER, VIOLINIST.
Moore.



JOSEF HOPMANN, PIANIST.
Copyright by Gessford.



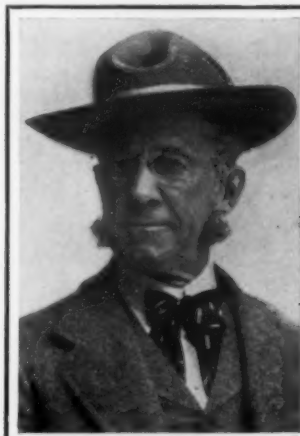
LOTTA FAUST, FORELADY OF THE MILLINERY DEPARTMENT, IN "THE GIRL BEHIND THE COUNTER," AT THE HERALD SQUARE THEATRE.—*Bangs.*



LILLIAN ALBERTSON, THE SOCIALLY AMBITIOUS WIFE IN "PAID IN FULL," AT THE ASTOR THEATRE.
Sarony.



ALBERT HART AND THE DANCING-GIRLS OF THE "MERRY WIDOW" BURLESQUE, AT WEBER'S MUSIC HALL.
Byron.



WILLIAM H. CRANE AS THE FRISKY HEAD OF THE FAMILY IN "FATHER AND THE BOYS," AT THE EMPIRE THEATRE.—*Sarony.*



LEFT TO RIGHT: JEFFREYS LEWIS ("MRS. JOBLYN"), JOHN BARRYMORE ("LORD MEADOWS"), SADIE MARTINOT ("LADY DOVER"), PAULINE FREDERICK ("CONSTANCE JOBLYN"), AND LOUIS MASSEN ("DR. BAIRD"), IN "TODDLES," LATELY AT THE GARRICK THEATRE.—*Hall.*



THE SUPPER SCENE IN CLYDE FITCH'S NEW COMEDY, "GIRLS," AT DALY'S THEATRE—LEFT TO RIGHT: AMY RICARD, LAURA NELSON HALL, RUTH MAYCLIFFE.
Hall.

New York Horrified By a Bomb-thrower's Act



POLICE DRIVING THE CROWD OFF FOURTH AVENUE WHEN IT BEGAN TO SING THE MARSEILLAISE.



MOUNTED POLICE ON SIDEWALK AND BANK STEPS DISPERSING THE UNRULY CROWD.



IMMEDIATELY AFTER THE EXPLOSION OF THE BOMB—(1) SELIG SILVERSTEIN, THE TERRIBLY WOUNDED BOMB-THROWER; (2) IGNATZ HILDEBRAND, A BYSTANDER WHO WAS KILLED BY THE BOMB.



OFFICERS SEARCHING THE CLOTHING OF SILVERSTEIN (1) AND HILDEBRAND (2)—AMBULANCE AT HAND.

Extraordinary scenes in Union Square attending the explosion of a bomb by an anarchist who meant to kill the police for preventing a Socialist open-air meeting—a bystander was killed, the anarchist was fearfully wounded, and two policemen were hurt—the crowd was panic-stricken.

Photographs by H. D. Blauvelt.

A Famous Municipal Publicity Man.

"TROY, N. Y.—active, alert, aggressive," is the slogan of Colbert E. Lyon, in that city's civic awakening.



COLBERT E. LYON,
Chairman of Publicity Bureau Chamber
of Commerce, and publicity director
of the Manufacturers' National
Bank, Troy, N. Y.

future barge canal, the city's shipping and transportation life is well provided for. Tapping the surrounding fertile farming territory and suburban villages with a fine trolley service, he believes, will

develop excellent local trade. Mr. Lyon has confidence in the annexation of Watervliet and Green Island, which will provide ample room for large manufacturing plants. He is proud, too, of the educational advantages of Troy, with its famous Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, the noted Emma Willard School, and its splendid public-school system. And he has implicit faith in the civic righteousness of Trojans and in the future of their commercial, educational, and residential city.

Peru's Reckless Rubber-hunters.

IT IS said that the rubber forests of trans-Andean Peru, on the upper Amazon, are being gradually destroyed by the wasteful practices of the native gatherers of the "milk," as the sap is called. The method of securing it for the better grades of rubber is to tap the trees in fresh spots every other day during the dry season, from July till January. It is usual, at the first of the month, to start the series of wounds in the bark at a point as high as the workman can conveniently reach, each subsequent wound being made a little below in the same vertical line, until the ground is reached at the end of the month. Trees tapped at a higher point, in order to work them harder, are injured, if not killed, and the practice is forbidden in some districts.

In securing the cheapest grade of rubber the tree is cut down, and vast areas have thus been denuded of rubber trees, except the young ones which have sprung up. Owing to this short-sighted policy, the number of rubber-producing trees is steadily decreasing, and systematic planting and cultivation are advocated by experts.

Recent Deaths of Noted Persons.

MEYER R. BIMBERG, known all over the United States as "Bim the Button Man," an expert builder of theatres, at New York, March 25th, aged 46.

Rev. Cephas Baird, for fifty years a leading minister of the English Lutheran Church, at Santa Monica, Cal., March 23d, aged 73.

Durham W. Stevens, formerly diplomatic adviser of the Korean government, a widely known diplomat, at San Francisco, March 25th, aged 56. Assassinated by a Korean terrorist.

Rev. Dr. Charles M. Sims, former chancellor of Syracuse University and an author, at Liberty, Ind., March 27th, aged 73.

Brigadier-General Elisha I. Baily, U. S. A., retired, at the Presidio, San Francisco, March 24th, aged 84.

Charles S. Hanks, who gained notoriety as an investigator of railroads for the government, at Boston, March 23d, aged 50.

John Good, once president of the National Cordage Company, at New York, March 23d.

Brigadier-General David Kline, U. S. A., retired, at Baltimore, March 23d, aged 68.



DURHAM W. STEVENS,
Adviser to the Korean
government and a prominent
diplomat.

A Delicious Drink.

HORSFORD'S ACID PHOSPHATE.

A teaspoonful added to a glass of water and sugar to suit invigorates and refreshes.

A Perfect Milk Supply

should bear a guaranty of purity. The name "Borden" guarantees purity in milk products. Borden's Peerless Brand Evaporated Milk (unsweetened) is prepared where cleanliness and purity reign supreme. Use it in all recipes calling for milk or cream.

Amateur Photo Prize Contest

CANADA WINS THE FIRST PRIZE OF \$5, CALIFORNIA THE SECOND, AND PHILIPPINE ISLANDS THE THIRD.



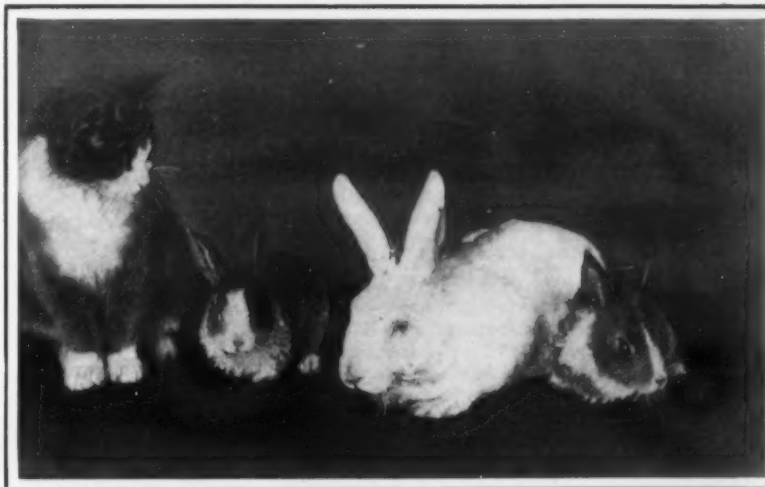
(SECOND PRIZE, \$3.) FRANCISCAN MONK PACING THE CORRIDOR OF THE MISSION AT SANTA BARBARA, CAL.—*Leta Peckham, California.*



A SIGN OF SPRING—GATHERING SAP FROM MANY TREES WITH OX AND SLED IN A MAPLE-SUGAR ORCHARD IN MAINE.
Mary H. Northend, Massachusetts.



(FIRST PRIZE, \$5.) A GOOD LONG DRINK FROM A FOUNTAIN OF SWEETNESS.
R. R. Sallows, Canada.



A PEACEFUL AND CONTENTED GROUP.—*Mrs. William Durrant, New Jersey.*



(THIRD PRIZE, \$2.) DISTINGUISHED OFFICERS WATCHING RIFLE PRACTICE AT FORT MC KINLEY, PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.—*E. A. Crawford, Philippine Islands.*
Left to right: Captain Gerhardt, General Pershing, Commissioner Forbes, Major Reber, Emilio Aguinaldo, former insurgent leader.



A YOUNG CALIFORNIAN ABSORBED IN HIS FAVORITE NEWSPAPER.
John Dicks Howe, California.



CANAL SCENE IN HOLLAND, SHOWING THE TYPICAL WINDMILLS OF THE COUNTRY.
M. C. Durkee, New Jersey.

What Notable Men Are Talking About

THE CHURCH'S INTEREST IN LABOR.

By the Rev. Charles Stelzle, of the Presbyterian Church's Department of Church and Labor.

THE LABOR union is not the labor question. If all the unions were wiped out of existence the question would remain.



REV. CHARLES STELZLE,
The official labor representative of
the Presbyterian Church.—Courtesy
of the National Civic Federation.

This is the era of the common man. The common man, the working man, is coming to his own. Unless that victory is based on sound principles, the last state will be worse than the first. The square deal for every man should be our ideal. We are making mistakes, but we are making progress. If the church did not care about the conditions of labor, I tell you right now I'd get out of the church, out of any church. But the church does care. You hear the socialists and the anarchists say that Christ was a socialist or an anarchist. Both can't be

right. Christ gave no social system; he set out to better the individual. Josh Billings once said, "Before you can have an honest horse race you must have an honest human race"; and I guess there was lots of horse sense in that statement. It is not so much a question of a man's surroundings, but what he is within, within himself, that has to do with composing the social unrest. The church herself has created this increased social unrest, in showing people the heights to which they might attain. That is as Jesus Christ would have it—a healthful dissatisfaction with personal conditions to teach men how to rise higher.

EUROPE'S JEALOUSY OF AMERICA.

By President A. B. Hepburn, of the Chase National Bank, New York.

THE ONE thing that most strongly impresses itself upon the mind of a careful observer in Europe at the present time is the fact that the continent of Europe does not like the United States. They regard us as a bumptious people, that ought to be spanked into some sort of decorum, and they would welcome and rejoice in any international complications, not involving themselves, that would bring us into difficulties. It is our growing importance as a naval and military power that most disturbs them. It disturbs the international balance of power as it heretofore existed and upon which their diplomacy has heretofore been based. Neither does the continent of Europe like Japan, and for similar reasons. Her recently achieved naval and military prestige and her English alliance have brought Japan to the front in the family of nations, an aggressive force that must be

reckoned with in world politics. It calls a halt to territorial acquisition in the East, and from now on is likely to mark a recession in European influence in Asia. It follows from this condition of affairs that nothing would be contemplated with greater complacency by the continental powers than a war between the United States and Japan. A taxing of the strength and a wasting of the resources of these two powers, not involving themselves, would tend to restore their relative power and precedence in the council of nations.

THE FUTURE OF THE AMERICAN NEGRO.

By President Edwin A. Alderman, of the University of Virginia.

IT IS NOT prophecy but fact to assert that the negro race is steadily declining in the South, and must continue to decline in relative numbers; that it will remain socially distinct; that it is yet to undergo the fiercest trials that come to backward races striving to forge to the front in old civilization, and that the nature of this ordeal will increase the migratory impulse of the negro. Nearly a million negroes now live outside Southern limits. In thirty years that number will be increased fifty per cent. Already it is the ultimate fate of the negro that is in the balance in America, and not the fate of the Southern States, as has been pointed out by Mr. Philip Bruce. The remarkable acquisition of land by the negro, even if much of it be mortgaged, is creditable to his sagacity and a testimony to the amazing freedom of opportunity accorded him. His opportunities in this direction exceed those of the farmers of England to-day. It should be held in mind, however, that strength alone can guarantee permanence in his land holdings. Weak men cannot permanently hold land or continue to acquire land. Land is of the essence in the making of any civilization, and the mere right to acquire it is a freeman's privilege. If a landholder, in a complex order, is not worthy of his land, society sooner or later finds a way to take it away from him. The harshest experiences of the black people are yet to be, for the South must come to treat them as the world now treats them, demanding that they develop not only manual and industrial power, but those moral qualities necessary to win freedom through fierce competition. In no other way can real freedom ever be won by a man or a race. Freedom is a conquest, not a bequest. Considerations of national welfare, therefore, as well as solemn human justice, demand that such training be given to this African element in American life as will enable it to face its supreme struggle with hope in its heart, and will safeguard the quality of American citizenship.

SENSATIONAL EDUCATORS CONDEMNED.

By Andrew S. Draper, New York State Commissioner of Education.

SENSATIONALISM has no rights of any kind in a university. Yet we must have learned that it is not to be kept out by the saying. Novelty of theme or of statement, suited to exploitation and to personal notoriety, is as repugnant to the traditions, the philosophic basis, the moral sense, and the freedom of a university as illiteracy is a menace to government in a democratic state, or as greed is repugnant to fellowship in a philanthropic guild. One cannot be allowed to propagate his vagaries upon the time and in the name of a university that would like to be thought prudent and rational. If one wants to be a professor of myths and ghosts, he ought to go out in the woods and sit on a log and pursue his inquiries on his own time and in the most appropriate place. I have no valid objection to a professor being a free trader. I cannot object to his telling students the reason why. But I have abundant reason for objecting to his hiding from students the arguments which support the policy of protection, and to his enforcing his partisan view against mere youth with the ponderous solemnity of a military execution.



ANDREW S. DRAPER,
New York State Commissioner of
Education.—Root.

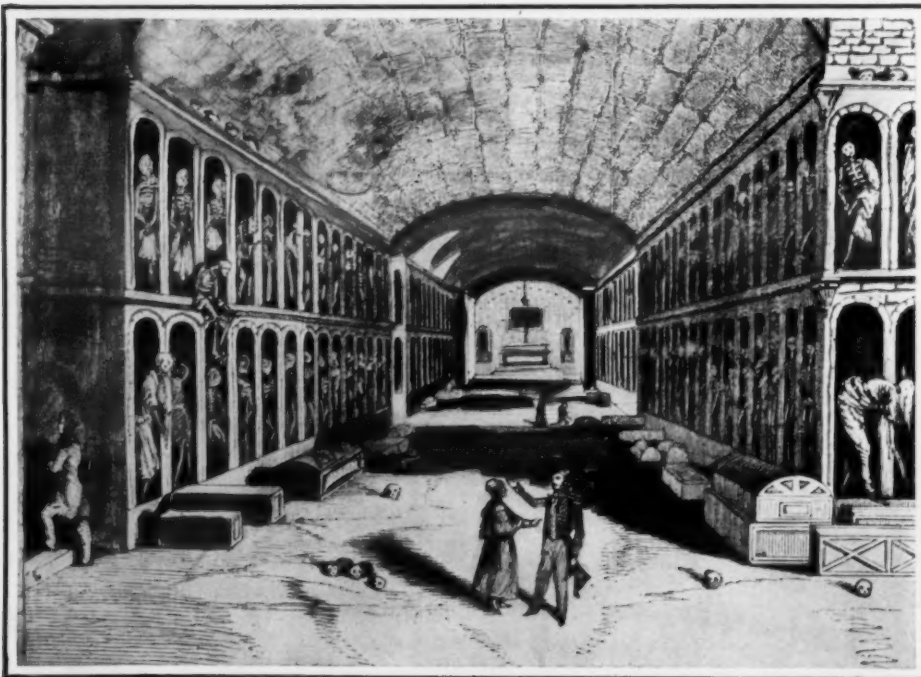
A DEFENSE OF PARTY FEALTY.

By ex-Governor Stokes, of New Jersey.

I AM NOT one of those who apologize for party fealty; nor do I quite understand the easy conscience of a man who is willing to accept a party nomination, the support of the party organization, and the votes of the party members, and then, after elevation to office by their efforts and loyalty and devotion, boasts of his independence, raises a standard of personal superiority, and claims it virtue to forget the party who followed him loyally to victory. I would have more faith in the sincerity of the boasted independence of such men, and would feel that they had more faith in their independence, if they would repudiate the party before the nomination and run for office upon an independent ticket. I have more faith in the independence that develops before the election than I have in the gospel of him who sees a great light after he is safe in office. It would be a sad day for this country if parties were destroyed and purely personal leadership substituted. A personal leadership often becomes selfish, because it aims to be popular rather than deliberative and right.



EMPEROR ALEXANDER OF RUSSIA SLEIGH-RIDING, WITH HIS FAMILY, ON THE FROZEN SURFACE OF THE RIVER NEVA.



CEMETERY OF A CAPUCHIN CONVENT, NEAR PALERMO, SICILY.



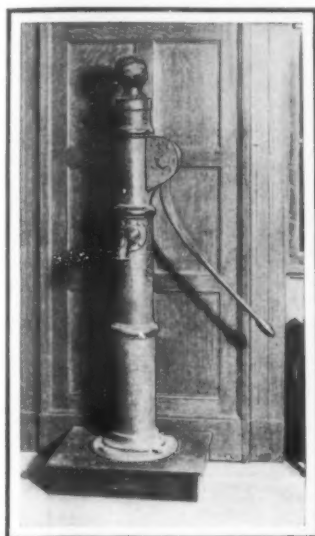
SYNAGOGUE IN TWELFTH STREET, NEW YORK CITY.

PICTURES OF FIFTY YEARS AGO.—Reproduced from *Leslie's Weekly*, April 10th, 1858, and copyrighted.

Hughes as a College Student

By George A. Smith

THE THREE years at Brown University which gave Charles Evans Hughes his A.B. constituted a college career that for brilliancy probably never has been excelled in the annals of the venerable institution, when his extreme youth is taken into consideration. It was due, too, to intellectual power rather than to unusual application, and least of all was it due, according to his classmates, to ambition to "shine." As a sophomore, Hughes was one of the youngest men in the college, possibly the youngest. At the same time he was one of the best students, a distinction that was his from the day he entered to the day he was graduated. This is all a matter of record.



OLD PUMP FORMERLY IN FRONT OF HOPE COLLEGE—GOVERNOR HUGHES WAS "SUPERVISOR OF THE PUMP" AND DIRECTED THE "EXECUTIONS."

When Hughes registered at Brown in the fall of 1878, after doing his freshman year at Colgate, he was barely sixteen years old, tall and slim, healthy but not robust, quiet and self-contained, the "kid" of his class in years, but one of the best matured in other respects. Being at least three years the junior of the average of his classmates, association with them on equal terms was hardly possible at first. He was not in athletic trim, and he did not seek to make friends, although social and responsive to friendly advances. "He grew on us," says a classmate. In time he was decidedly popular.

Brown University at that time was only a fourth as large as it is to-day. Its 250 students all knew each other. Hughes's class, 1881, graduated but forty-three men, which was about half the strength at graduation of the classes immediately preceding and following it. The university was not divided into departments, electives were few, and the men had a classroom acquaintance with each other. Conditions were favorable for close ties of comradeship, and many alumni to-day claim that never was there such class spirit "on the hill" as at that time.

Hughes from the first did good work, but as it was never necessary for him to put much time into preparation, the boys did not realize what good stuff was in this "kid of the class" until the time came for themes. Then it was seen that he was something of an intellectual wonder. There were no debates then except in the fraternities, and it was his fellows of the Delta Upsilon who first saw the evidence of powers of logic that were to distinguish the future investigation lawyer and Empire State executive. Athletics had a

comparatively small part in student life at Brown in Hughes's college days. In what of sport existed, mostly baseball, he participated mainly as an interested spectator, and this he invariably was.

Eighty-one has been declared by one of the veteran professors to have been the "smartest and meanest" class the university ever had. A football game, in the nature of a rush, between freshmen and sophomores, was then an annual event. Every man in the two classes took part in this, in which a round rubber ball furnished the *raison d'être* for a "bit of a scrimmage." Hughes was not at Brown as a freshman, and could not participate in the inter-class struggle in 1877. He was, however, on hand and a participant in the valiant struggle which the class of '81, as sophomores, put up against the vastly outnumbering freshmen. His class was a lively proposition in the cane rushes, although it sometimes went down before sheer force of numbers in the other classes. It was about this time that class feeling ran so high that Dr. Robinson, then president, became considerably disturbed; so much so that when some of the '81 men, beginning their senior year, told the head of Brown that business opportunities that had offered might induce some of them to leave without graduating, the good doctor eagerly endorsed the idea, and added that he regretted that the business situation was not better than it was.

Eighty-one was conspicuously a body of brilliant men at Brown University, and Charlie Hughes, much the youngest of them, was second to none in profound and alert intellect. He prepared his work the most easily of any man in the class. His reading along many lines had been more extensive than that of most. Fifteen minutes was usually ample time for preparation for appearance before the most exacting professors. He was especially strong in English and history. With little time demanded by athletics, he did much independent reading and had plenty of leisure besides. He was an editor of the *Brunonian*, the college monthly, for two years, and in 1880 was editor-in-chief. He also contributed to a country paper a weekly exposition of the International Sunday-school Lesson.

As a rule, Delta Upsilon men were "digs," but Hughes was an exception to the rule. Although at no time did he seem to consider social leadership or popularity worth striving for, his circle of close friends enlarged. He took little part in class politics. Such prominence as came to Hughes involved no effort on his part. That he was a Delta Upsilon was testimony

of character and scholastic success. He "made" Phi Beta Kappa, membership in which was conferred upon the third of the class ranking highest in scholarship.

Probably Governor Hughes's closest friend all through his college days at Brown in Providence was Cornelius W. Pendleton, later a prominent California lawyer, living in Los Angeles, and not long since elected to the California senate. Hughes and Pendleton at first lived outside the college, boarding at 171 Congdon Street. Later they occupied Hope 4, and in '80-'81 Hope 22. Hope College dates from 1822, when Nicholas Brown, in whose honor the university was renamed, gave the building. Hope 4 is in the middle section, first floor, northeast, and 22 is on the second floor, north section, southwest room. Hope 4 looked out on the old college pump, where the students met for discussion and to punish unruly freshmen. Hughes was known as "supervisor of the pump" and directed all "executions." A bronze fountain, erected by the class of 1894, replaced the pump.

Efforts have been made to obtain the history of every room in Brown dormitories, and the record of 22 shows that a number of its occupants have made marks in after life. In view of Governor Hughes's later relations with State politics, it is an interesting fact connected with Hope 22 that in 1861-'62 its occupant was Charles R. Brayton, the much-written-about "blind boss" of Rhode Island and at present the Rhode Island member of the Republican national committee. Brayton left Brown before graduation to enter the Union army, and at the end of the Civil War was a brevet brigadier-general.

Governor Hughes was on scholarship during all of the three years he was in Brown. In his junior year he took the Dunn premium, which is the income of \$800, for rhetoric; and in his senior year divided with Charles C. Mumford the Carpenter premium of \$60, which is "for the student in junior year who, already on scholarship, shows the most marked ability, character, and attainment." Mumford, who is now a justice of the Rhode Island Superior Court, was but a year older than Hughes and stood close to him in scholarship in the senior year. In fact, Hughes, who was third in his class at graduation, and three others ranked within a fraction of one per cent. of each other. These three were the present Judge Mumford, of Providence; ex-Mayor William Cotter Baker, also of Providence; and Rev. William Sheafe Chase, of Brooklyn, rector of Christ Church, Bedford Avenue, and lately in the public eye in New York as a worker for Sunday law observance. Governor Hughes's son, Charles E., Jr., who strongly resembles the class pictures of his father, is a junior at Brown, where he rooms in the Delta Upsilon chapter house with a son of his father's classmate, the Rev. Mr. Chase.

Of the four '81 members who finished their course so nearly even in standing, Hughes was a little ahead, and as third-honor man was assigned the classical oration at commencement. First honor went to Walter James Towne, now a high-school teacher in Providence, and second honor to George Fremont Bean, since mayor of Woburn, Mass. Hughes's subject was "The First Appearance of Sophocles." On a June day the nineteen-year-old graduate "spoke his piece" and received his sheepskin and degree of A. B. in the First Baptist Meeting-house of Providence, the Mecca of visiting Baptists and Brunonians. The following fall Hughes entered Columbia University, to pursue his law course.



UNIVERSITY HALL, CENTRE OF COLLEGE LIFE WHEN GOVERNOR HUGHES WAS A STUDENT IN BROWN UNIVERSITY.



HOPE COLLEGE, BROWN UNIVERSITY—ROOM 4 (X) WAS OCCUPIED BY GOVERNOR HUGHES IN THE EARLY PART OF HIS COLLEGE COURSE.



ROOM 22, HOPE COLLEGE, OCCUPIED BY GOVERNOR HUGHES WHEN A SENIOR IN 1880-'81.

Photographs by H. E. Winslow.

The Comic Side of the "Greatest Show on Earth"

SOME OF THE ANTICS OF THE THIRTY-SIX FUNNY MEN OF BARNUM & BAILEY'S CIRCUS WHO DELIGHT THE CHILDREN OF ALL GROWTHS AT THE MADISON SQUARE GARDEN.



"MOTLEY'S THE ONLY WEAR" IN THIS PROCESSION OF FUN-MAKERS.



THE ORTHODOX CLOWN COSTUME IS REPRESENTED.



"THE RUBBER-NECK WAGON"—THE CHAUFFEUR AND "BARKER" ARE CLOWNS, THE REST OF THE FIGURES DUMMIES.



IMPRESSIVE NAUTICAL SPECTACLE PROVIDED BY THREE CHALK-FACED JESTERS AND THEIR "FLOAT."



A FOUR-IN-HAND SUCH AS NO HORSE-SHOW CAN BOAST.



GOLIATH GIVING DAVID A LIGHT.



TAKING NO CHANCES WITH A FEROCIOUS CANINE.



A HOLD-UP IN THE ARENA.

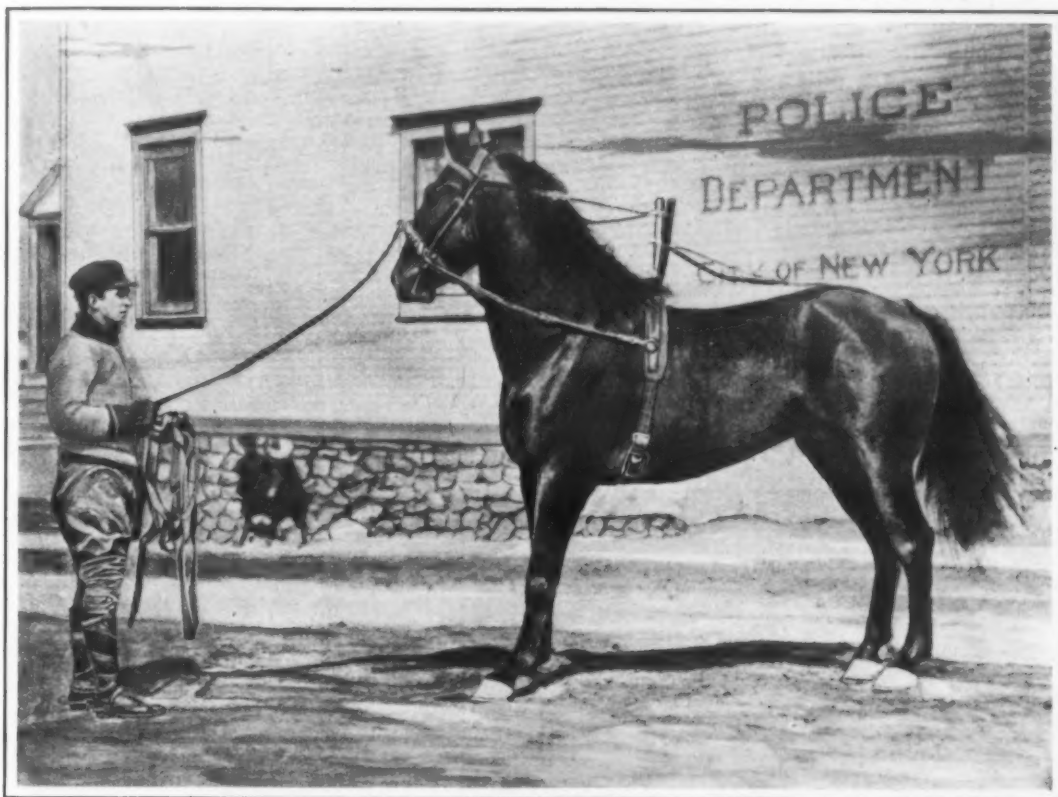


THE CAMELS DON'T SEE ANY FUN IN A CIRCUS.

Photographs by H. D. Blauvelt.

New York's Mounted Police and Their Well-trained Horses

INTELLIGENT BRUTES AS USEFUL AIDS TO THE PRESERVERS OF LAW AND ORDER
IN THE GREAT METROPOLIS



BREAKING A NEW POLICE HORSE TO THE USE OF SADDLE AND HEAD-GEAR.



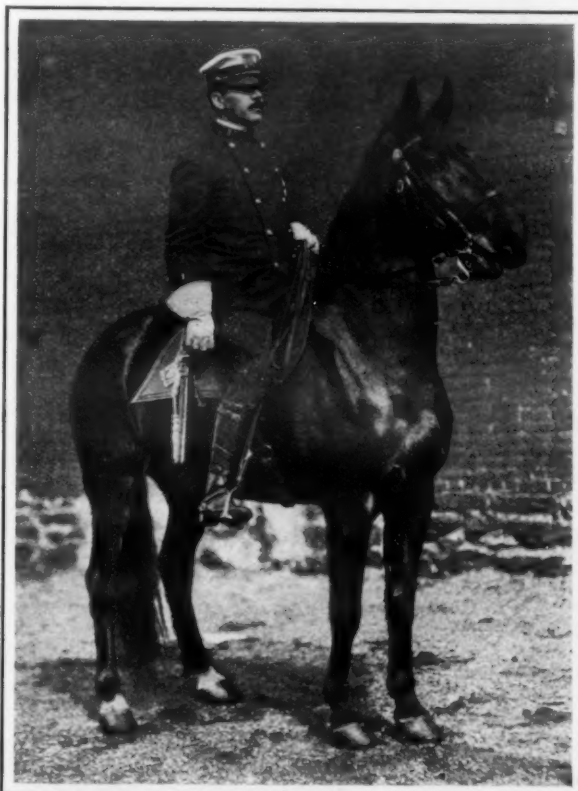
A HEADSTRONG ANIMAL BEING BROKEN FOR POLICE USES.



MOUNTED POLICE RECEIVING INSTRUCTIONS FROM A SUPERIOR.



POLICE SQUAD MOUNTING AFTER RECEIVING ORDERS FOR THE DAY.



LIEUTENANT CORBETT MOUNTED ON THE FINEST POLICE HORSE
IN THE CITY.



A THOROUGHLY TRAINED POLICE HORSE HELPING TO KEEP A CROWD BACK ON A
PARADE DAY.

Photographs by H. D. Elauvelt.

Red Men to Whom Abraham Lincoln Is a Hero

By E. Dana Johnson

IN EACH of the khivas, or secret council chambers, of sixteen or seventeen of the curious old villages of the Pueblo Indians in New Mexico, there is a much-prized relic that has been handed down from generation to generation and preserved with the utmost care. It is a plain, black, hardwood cane, with a silver head, engraved upon which appears the name of Abraham Lincoln. It is rarely that one of these canes is seen by a white man. The canes were presented to the governors of the Pueblos by the martyr President in the year 1863, as a token of the good will of the Great White Father toward his new wards. They were given to the governors when the latter called on the President in Washington, formally to tender the allegiance of some thousands of Pueblos to the government under whose care they had recently been placed.

Faded and yellow with time and almost worn out with much handling, an interesting relic was recently discovered in an old house in the venerable town of Isleta, one of the largest of the Pueblo villages, twelve miles south of Albuquerque in the valley of the Rio Grande. It is a photograph taken in the year 1863 of six of the Pueblo governors who made a state pilgrimage to Washington to pay their respects to Lincoln. Each of the solemn caciques holds in his hand one of the much-treasured canes presented by Lincoln. The photograph was taken in Santa Fe after the return of the Indians from the capital, and, so far as known, the one found in Isleta is the only one in existence. The members of the party of six who made the trip to interview the White Father were the governors of the villages of Isleta, Sandia, San Juan, Taos, Tesuque, and San Domingo. It is difficult to find out positively the names of all six. Among them, however, were Governor Solomon Zuni of Isleta, Governor Domingo of San Domingo, and Governor Ygnacio of either Taos or Tesuque. All of them are dead now. During war times practically every Pueblo governor in New Mexico made the pilgrimage to Washington, and returned with one of the canes which betokened the fatherly regard of the great heart of Abraham Lincoln for the simple-minded and trustful children of the desert.

To the Indians it was a matter of the gravest state importance, this journey over the long trail to faraway Washington, where the vast sunlit quiet of the mesas was supplanted by a bewildering hurry and bustle, clanging of street cars and noise and confusion. It was the first time any of the Pueblo governors had journeyed so far into the white man's land, and the crowded cities of the East were to them a source of never-ending astonishment. The picturesque blanketed chiefs attracted a great deal of attention while in Washington. How this old photograph has been preserved for nearly a half century in an adobe village is a mystery. In spite of the ravages of time, it still shows clearly the features of the Indians, all easily identified by the Indians now living who remember the governors. It was taken at the home of the government agent at Santa Fe. The picture, so far as known, was not brought from its half-century concealment until by accident it came to light a short time ago.

Pablo Abeyta, a member of the leading family of the Isleta Pueblo, is now an employe of a big wholesale firm in Albuquerque. Pablo is a graduate of Carlisle Indian School, in Pennsylvania, and is one of the most intelligent and progressive members of the tribe. His education has not spoiled Pablo. Every Sunday he spends in his adobe home in the village with his

people, and he is always busy devising ways and means to make them more prosperous and contented. He has done a great deal to secure honest and considerate treatment of the fast-disappearing Pueblos by the rapidly-encroaching white men, and is respected by both. Pablo has developed into an honest and efficient business man, and is a striking example of what the Indian can make of himself when he is given a square deal. He has done a great deal to show his brethren that the many changes in the lot of the Indian now coming so fast are inevitable, and that the only thing to do is to make the best of present conditions.

A short time ago Pablo's wife took her week's washing to an Indian woman, named Emelia Torres, who officiates as laundress in the village. When the Abeyta woman entered the house, she saw the other putting something back into a secret cupboard in the wall. "Let me see it," she asked. Emelia Torres was about to refuse, but changed her mind and handed over a picture. She then told her the story of the

fully preserved than anything else in the village. The silver head has never lost its brightness and the inscription is as plain as if it had been carved yesterday. "From Abraham Lincoln to Solomon Zuni," it says. On each of the canes is a similar inscription, with the name of the great President Lincoln and the governor of the pueblo to whom he gave the gift. I have seen the canes in Laguna, Cia, Sandia, Acoma, Santa Ana, Jemez, San Felipe, San Domingo, Cochiti, and Tesuque. I know that they have one in Santa Clara, in San Ildefonso, San Juan, Taos, Picuris, Pojoaque, and Nambe. In each village the cane is kept as a precious heirloom, and is seldom seen by any one except the governor. The cane in Cia Pueblo is the best preserved of those I have seen, and looks almost like new. The cane is, I believe, generally kept in the estufa, or council chamber. The story of Lincoln and how he was murdered is preserved as one of the solemn traditions among all the Pueblos."

It is a strange story, that of the way the memory of the martyr President has been kept green for forty-four years in the hearts of these silent and fast-disappearing peoples of the land of sunshine in the far Southwest, thousands of miles from the scenes amid which Lincoln struggled and suffered. It is as if a monument had been erected in the sacred council chamber of each of these picturesque villages. The veneration in which his memory is held by the Pueblos might teach a lesson to many white men who believe themselves patriotic Americans.

An All-Canadian Niagara.

ARE THE power companies in a conspiracy to make Niagara Falls entirely Canadian? That will be the result, according to Dr. Joseph W. W. Spencer, if they avail themselves to the full extent of the grants under their franchises. He is an eminent Canadian geologist and probably the best-known authority on the water flow and power capacity of the Niagara River. He is the author of a monograph published under the authority of the Geological Survey branch of the Canadian Department of Mines, entitled "The Falls of Niagara: Their Evolution and Varying Relations to the Great Lakes; Characteristics of the Power, and the Effects of Its Diversion." After making a careful survey of the river above the first cascade (which rushes over a wide ledge at a considerable distance above the Canadian Falls), he is convinced that the diversion of water has decreased the flow over the rim of the cascade by one foot, and he predicts that the level of Lake Erie will soon be lowered one foot, and perhaps three feet at a more remote date. The American Falls, now about a thousand feet wide, will then be reduced to a few shallow streams trickling over the edge of the precipice, and the main fall, which has already lost 415 feet of its width as the result of artificial embankments, will lose 250 feet more, while its depth at the brink will be two or three feet less. Since 1900, when the Canadian Falls were 2,950 and the American 1,000 feet wide, the total width has been diminished to 3,500 feet; if the power companies insist upon utilizing all their grants for diversion, the width of the cataract will be reduced to 1,500 feet, all of it in Canadian territory. These are some apparently well-grounded assertions, proceeding from a high authority, which it is to be hoped the House Rivers and Harbors Committee, before which they were made, will consider seriously before making further concessions to power companies.



A REMARKABLE PICTURE.

ONLY PHOTOGRAPH IN EXISTENCE OF SIX PUEBLO INDIAN GOVERNORS WITH CANES PRESENTED TO THEM IN PERSON BY ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

six governors and their trip to Washington in 1863.

"This is Governor Solomon Zuni of Isleta," she said, pointing to one of the faces in the soiled old print.

"My grandfather!" said the Abeyta woman. She then tried various inducements to get Emelia Torres to part with the photograph, but to no avail. She entreated and expostulated and offered to pay any sum for the picture, but the other merely shook her head. Next day, as Senora Abeyta sat by her hearth eating the simple meal of chile con carne and golden bread, Emelia Torres entered. "Here is the picture," she said. "I could not sell it, but I will give it to you. I could not keep it when I knew you wanted it so badly."

"It is the only copy of the picture I have ever seen," said Pablo, in telling where he secured the photograph; "and I have been in all the pueblos many times. I have seen many of the canes, however—nine of them in all—and there are many others. In Isleta I have often seen the cane, which is more care-



SENIORITA RAMONA GARCIA, THE CIGARETTE GIRL WHO WAS THE QUEEN OF THE CARNIVAL.

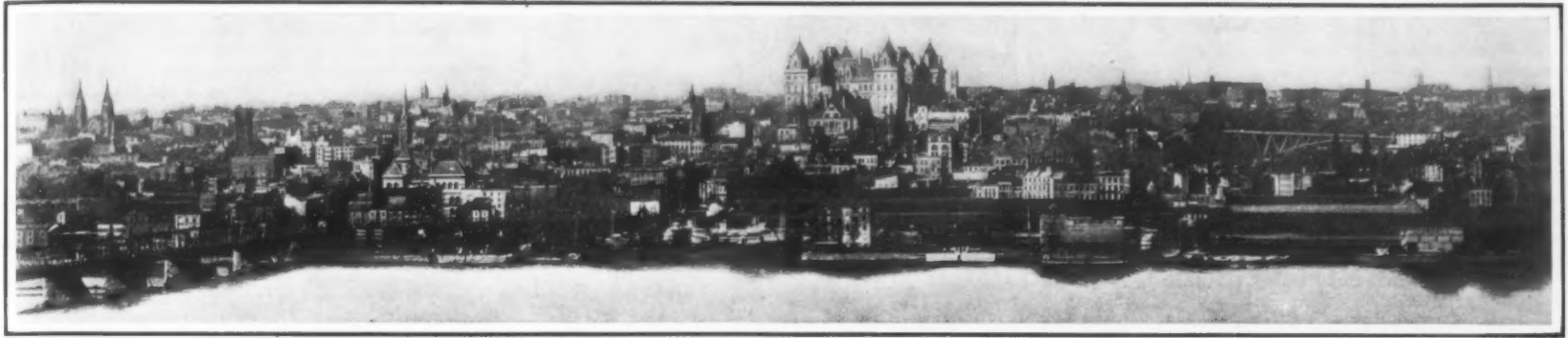


THE "BATTLE OF THE SERPENTINAS" WITNESSED BY 150,000 PERSONS, INCLUDING HUNDREDS OF AMERICAN TOURISTS. LOOKING FROM THE PRADO—CENTRAL PARK AT LEFT.

THE DELIGHTFUL CUBAN CARNIVAL OF 1908 IN HAVANA.—Photographs by Mrs. C. R. Miller.

Famous and Prosperous Capital of the Empire State

By Verrazzano Hudson



GENERAL VIEW OF ALBANY FROM THE HUDSON RIVER.—H. D. Blauvelt.

ALBANY, capital of the great Empire State, claims to be the oldest permanent settlement within the limits of our thirteen colonies, but has greater historical significance on account of its strategic importance during the century of conflict between the English and French in America and in the American Revolution. In 1524 Verrazzano, a French navigator, sailed up the Hudson, and about 1540 a French trading post was set up near the present site of Albany. The continuous history of the place dates from the discovery of these regions by Henry Hudson in 1609, who was followed by Dutch traders, who in 1614 established a trading station on Castle Island under the name of Fort Nassau. In 1664, after the transfer of New Netherlands to the English, the name of Albany was given to the settlement in honor of the Duke of York and Albany, afterward James II.

The city was organized in 1686, and is said to be the oldest settled city in the United States. It has been the capital of New York State since 1797. Albany was the landing-place of Fulton's *Clermont*, the birthplace of the Erie Canal, and the eastern terminus of the first successful steam railroad. At the head of tidewater of the Hudson River and at the eastern terminus of the Erie Canal, Albany is naturally, as well as artificially, the centre of a great, growing, and prosperous section. Within a circle of ten miles, of which Albany is the centre, 244,481 people reside; within a sixteen-mile circle 340,270 people are to be found; 368,753 live within a twenty-one mile circle; and within a radius of twenty-five miles 407,266 people make their homes. This gives some idea of the importance of Albany as a trading centre. Within two hundred miles of the capitol, one-third of the population of the United States is located; and there converge not only the river lines, with thirty-three passenger steamers daily, but also six steam railroads, with one hundred and fifty passenger and over two hundred and fifty freight trains each day. In every direction extends a network of trolley lines, both within the city and to suburban points, enhancing the city's many geographical advantages. The "Entrance Gate"—the new Union Depot—a model of attractive and convenient railway facilities, might be termed the gateway to Albany in the architectural sense as well; while the many beautiful public and semi-public buildings may challenge comparison with those of other cities.

The capitol is one of the most magnificent structures in the world, and, having been made famous by the descriptions of many writers, is the first building sought by most visitors to Albany. The work of building the capitol was actually begun on December 9th, 1867. The first stone in the foundation was laid on July 7th, 1869, and the corner-stone was laid on June 24th, 1871. The capitol square contains 7.84 acres, the building itself is 300 feet by 400 feet, and covers a little over three acres. The walls are 108 feet high from the water table. The building is constructed of solid granite, and has cost about \$25,000,000. It is the most costly building in the United States, and ranks third in the world, it is said. But, if less widely known, the architectural style of the city hall is admirable for its simple classic beauty. To these and other public buildings will soon be added a long-needed

State Educational Library building, attractive in design and thoroughly adapted to its purposes. The many new semi-public buildings, banking offices, private residences, and modern apartment houses have so transformed the ancient city in which Dutch traditions lingered even a decade ago, that the metamorphosis is little less than startling.

The commanding business structures on State Street and the scenes in the vicinity of the capitol are always of interest to visitors. At the intersection of State Street and Broadway once stood the old Dutch church, built in 1656, and surrounding it was the cemetery of early days. At the left is the site of the birthplace of Philip Schuyler. At the right is the site of the first brick building erected in North America, and just opposite may be seen the Tweddle Building, which marks the birthplace of Philip Livingston, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence; also the spot where Webster's famous almanac and spelling-book were printed and where the first Albany newspaper was published. Almost opposite stood the first English church of the settlement, and a short distance above was the first railroad depot. Historic as well as beautiful is this popular thoroughfare of the capital city.

The city hall is a handsome Gothic structure, built of reddish granite. The tower is 202 feet high, divided into twelve stories for the storing of records. The building contains a very valuable collection of portraits of Governors of the State, which every visitor should take pains to see. The original city charter, granted July 22d, 1686, by "Thomas Dongan, Lieutenant and Governor of the Province of New York and Dependencies in America under His Most Sacred Majesty, James the Second," may be seen on application at the mayor's office. The State Hall was erected in 1842, and is built of white cut stone from the Sing Sing quarries. The building is fireproof; the ceilings of the basement and two principal stories are groined arches. The building contains a remarkable stone stairway. All Saints' Cathedral (Episcopal) contains some magnificent mosaic work, elegantly carved stalls bearing the date 1623, that came from an old church in Bruges and are the work of monks. The bishop's staff is very interesting, the upper part of it, which is more than a thousand years old, being made of wood which once formed a part of the refectory of a monastery, founded by



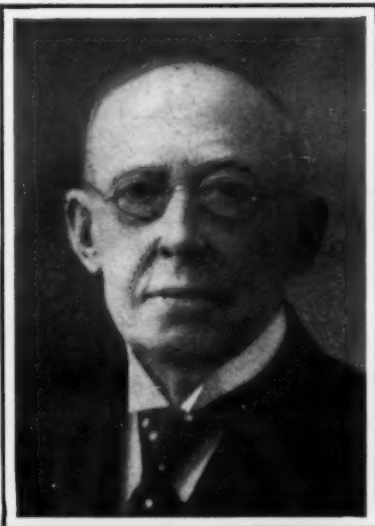
ALBANY TRUST COMPANY—FIRST FLOOR, INTERIOR VIEW.



A VIEW ON STATE AND PEARL STREETS—CAPITOL IN LEFT BACKGROUND.—H. D. Blauvelt.



WILLIAM D. JONES,
Secretary Chamber of Commerce, Albany, N. Y.
Albany Art Union.



JOHN D. CAPRON,
Treasurer of Home Savings Bank, Albany.
Brown.



RANDALL J. LE BOEUF,
A leading attorney of New York's State capital.
Albany Art Union.



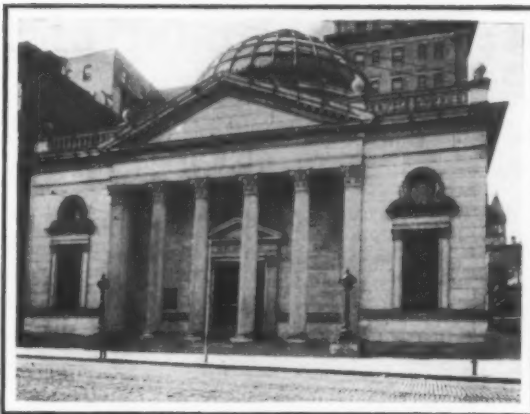
HON. JAMES W. WADSWORTH, JR.,
Speaker of the New York State Assembly,
Albany Art Union.

MEN OF PROMINENCE AT THE CAPITAL OF NEW YORK STATE.

Saint Augustine in Canterbury during the seventh century. A large organ, said to be equal to any organ in existence, can also be seen, together with many beautiful stained-glass windows.

The Albany Hospital, planned by the famous surgeon, Dr. A. Vander Veer, is one of the finest-equipped hospital buildings in the country, built on the pavilion plan, and covers sixteen acres, with 140,000 square feet of floor space. It has the most modern and convenient operating-rooms in the world. In Geological Hall will be found many valuable specimens of stones, rocks, fossils, birds, animals, reptiles, fishes, grain, farming implements, etc.; also the most perfect mastodon skeleton known. The Dudley Observatory contains the Olcott meridian circle (one of the finest and best known in the world), the Pruyn equatorial telescope (a twelve-inch glass) equipped for photography, also several smaller telescopes, and a Schentz calculating engine (one of the only two ever made).

Albany banks and financial institutions are far renowned for enterprise, coupled with caution and good judgment; so that "As sound as a bank of Albany" might appropriately be substituted for the familiar saying as to the Bank of England. During the recent stringency in the money market and the inability of



THE ALBANY SAVINGS BANK, ONE OF THE FINEST IN THE WORLD.

the country is synonymous with progressiveness, and at no time in its history has there been such evidence of public spirit and civic pride as at present. This is due, in a large measure, to the indomitable energy of the Albany Chamber of Commerce, and, although the work which has been done and the results accomplished have proven of incalculable benefit to Albany, its officers assert its work is yet in its infancy. It is, however, the most useful commercial body which the city has ever had. This year the chamber is engaged in an active effort toward the deepening of the Hudson River to Albany. A greatly increased traffic on the upper Hudson will be the natural result of the completion of the enlarged canal system, and it will then be an absolute necessity to have a much deeper channel, at least as far north as Albany. Conventions and conferences have advocated this improvement, and during the coming season every effort will be put forth toward acquainting the people with this subject, and toward securing an appropriation by Congress for a survey and estimate of cost for the construction of, say, a twenty-foot channel.

The Chamber of Commerce has furnished LESLIE'S WEEKLY some interesting data concerning the commercial supremacy of Albany. The city, it



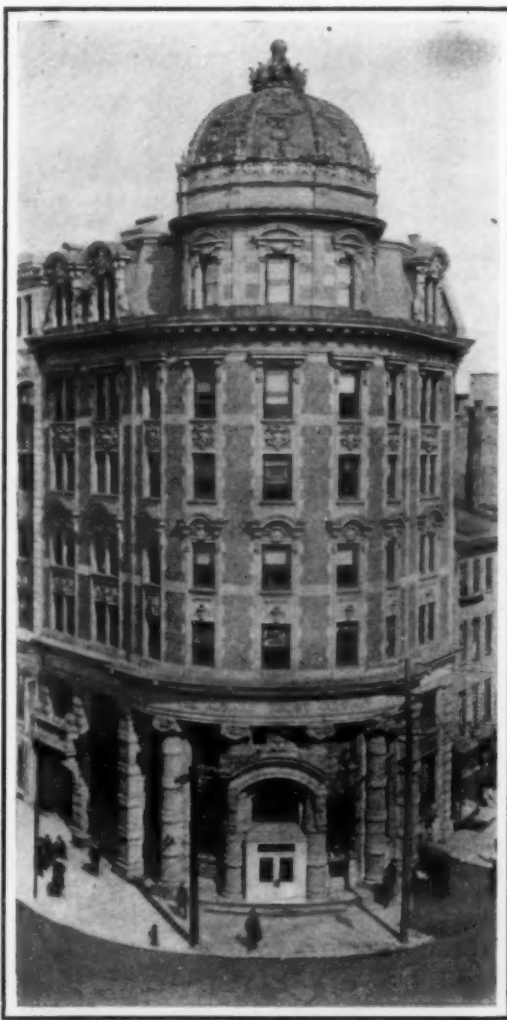
NEW YORK STATE NATIONAL BANK—ORIGINAL BUILDING ERECTED IN 1803—OLDEST BUILDING IN THE UNITED STATES USED CONTINUOUSLY FOR BANKING.

many cities to clear the interior exchange of other cities of the United States, the banks of Albany took care of their customers in a liberal manner, paying all demands upon them without help or aid of clearing-house certificates, as Albany has no clearing house. There are fourteen banking institutions, with some exceptionally fine buildings devoted exclusively to banking purposes. Several of the buildings are not inferior to any in the country, with beautiful interiors finished in marble and mosaic. One was erected in 1803, and is the oldest building erected for and used continuously as a banking house in the United States.

In the park system of Albany are seventeen parks, comprising 306 acres; the most pretentious of these, Washington Park, is unsurpassed in any city of approximate size. In this park are seen the famous statue of Robert Burns, the finest and most costly in the United States, and the King Fountain—"Moses smiting the rock." There are ninety-five acres of boulevards under park care. Albany, too, is justly proud of her standing as an educational centre. Not only in her public-school system has she long been pre-eminent, but no less than twenty-six colleges and private schools are there. Among those of fame are the State Normal College, Albany Law School, the alma mater of President McKinley and other famous men; Albany Medical College, the Albany Boys' Academy, where Joseph Henry first demonstrated the practical use of the magnetic telegraph; the Albany Academy for Girls, the oldest school exclusively for the education of girls in the world; Albany Business College, St. Agnes School, and Academy of the Sacred Heart.

There are also twelve available libraries, and the State Library is second to but few in the world. The fraternal organizations are exceptionally strong and representative in their membership. There are 414 secret societies and similar organizations, with forty-two social clubs; while, as might be expected from the antiquity of the place, there are numerous patriotic-hereditary societies, based on Revolutionary and colonial descent. The newest building in the city, the German Hall, was recently thrown open. It is unique in some respects and has few equals in point of proportions, completeness, and finish. It is used for public meetings, and affords just pride to many owners and Albanians generally.

Some years ago it was common to speak of the ultra-conservatism and lack of progress of the city, but to-day the name of Albany throughout



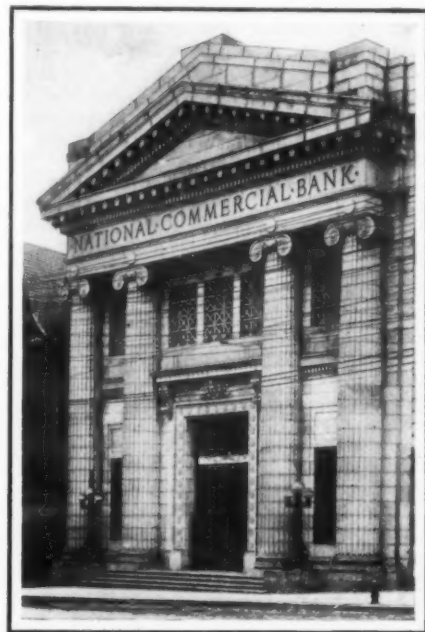
HANDSOME BUILDING OF THE SOLID AND SUBSTANTIAL ALBANY TRUST COMPANY.



ALBANY HOSPITAL, A WELL-APPOINTED AND WIDELY-KNOWN INSTITUTION.

seems, possesses the largest, best-equipped, and most modern underwear plant in the United States; the largest axle-grease manufactory, and the largest manufactory of college caps and gowns in the world; it has the original and the largest perforated wrapping- and toilet-paper manufactory on the globe, the largest factory for the manufacture of paper-makers' felts; the leading court-plaster manufactory of the United States; the principal manufactory of weather strips of the country, and the largest factory east of Chicago for the manufacture of spring beds and mattresses. Albany has one of the factories of first rank for the packing of lye, the product going to all parts of the world. This factory also packs caustic soda, potash, caustic potash, and chloride of lime. Nor is Albany surpassed by any city of its size in the manufacture of packing cases.

The oldest agricultural journal is printed in Albany; the oldest and largest baling-press factory in the world is there; it possesses the largest factory in the world devoted exclusively to the manufacture of car-heating apparatus—electric, steam, and hot water; while in the manufacture of embossed dominoes, checkers, and alphabet blocks, the plant in Albany outranks any in the entire world. Albany has the first and largest



NATIONAL COMMERCIAL BANK, ONE OF ALBANY'S SOUNDTEST FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS.

manufactory in the world producing composition billiard balls; also the largest plants for patent stove specialties, as well as one sending forth adhesive pastes. Albany, furthermore, is the pioneer American city for the production of coal and wood stoves and heaters; and one of the largest factories in the world for stoves and ranges is located within its limits. It also has one of the largest plants for the manufacture of gas ranges and appliances.

In the manufacture of chilled car wheels the city boasts of the oldest plant in the country, while its factories producing aniline dyes are among the largest in the United States; and located in Albany is also one of the largest and best-known plants for the making of medicinal, photographic, and technical chemicals. Albany is indeed proud of having one of the largest factories in the United States for the making of gas meters, and one of the best-equipped plants turning out tin boxes; and the city ranks high as a wholesale lumber market.

Albany also has one of the few Northern distilleries producing rosin oil; an excellent manufactory of fire brick; a noted manufactory for the production of architectural iron work, said to be second to none in the world; one of the best factories for the making of medium-grade shoes; larger printing plants than any other city of its size; one of the largest factories in the United States for the manufacture of photographic mounts; while Albany also contains one of the oldest and most important factories for the production of glazed paper and cardboard; and the city turns out immense lines of shirts, collars, and cuffs. Finally, Albany is the distributing centre for supplying stamped envelopes and newspaper wrappers to all postmasters in Maine, Vermont, Massachusetts, and New Hampshire.

With just pride can Albanians refer to those who have shed lustre upon their city in various fields of labor. Chester A. Arthur, President of the United States, was born four miles away, at Newtonville; his body rests in the Rural Cemetery. Among other noted Albany men who have passed away were Thurlow Weed, Daniel H. Manning, Secretary of the Treasury in the first Cleveland administration and its recognized head; General Phil. Sheridan, Wheeler H. Peckham, Charles Emory Smith, and John A. McCall.

Some prominent bankers claim Albany as their old home city.

(Continued on page 354.)

ALBANY, N. Y., ADVERTISEMENTS

THE ALBANY TRUST COMPANY

Broadway and State Street

Capital and Surplus over \$650,000.00

HORACE G. YOUNG, President.
 GEORGE P. HILTON, Vice-Prest. GEORGE C. VAN TUYL, Jr., Vice-Prest. and Treas.
 FREDERICK A. MEAD, Vice-Prest. CHARLES H. BISSIKUMMER, Secy.
 ALONZO P. ADAMS, Jr., Asst. Treas. PHILIP FITZ SIMONS, Jr., Auditor.
 RANDALL J. LE BOEUF, Counsel.

ALBANY SAVINGS BANK

Corner of North Pearl Street and Maiden Lane, Albany, N. Y.

INCORPORATED 1820

OLDEST BANK FOR SAVINGS IN THE CITY
 OVER 48,000 OPEN ACCOUNTS

Deposits and Surplus January 1, 1908,
\$33,729,265.43

Interest paid to depositors 1st January and 1st July. Interest is allowed from the first day of every month on all amounts not exceeding \$3,000.



The Home Savings Bank

13 N. Pearl St., Albany, N. Y.

JAMES TEN EYCK, President JOHN D. CAPRON, Treasurer
 WALTER McEWAN, Secretary

Deposits of from \$1.00 to \$3,000 received
Interest allowed from 1st of each month

The Delaware and Hudson R.R.

THE LEADING TOURIST LINE OF AMERICA

Shortest, Quickest and Best between Montreal and New York

SARATOGA, LAKE GEORGE, LAKE CHAMPLAIN, AUSABLE CHASM, SHARON SPRINGS, THE ADIRONDACK MOUNTAINS

Send 5 cents postage for "A Summer Paradise." Illustrated descriptive guide to the Northern Resorts
 J. W. BURDICK A. A. HEARD, Gen. Passenger Agent
 Passenger Traffic Manager ALBANY, N. Y.

THE LAKESIDE
 Thompson's Lake, N. Y.



SUMMER RESORT, 17 miles from Albany, altitude 1,650 feet; 5 miles from Altamont station (D. & H.) in the Helderberg Mountains, stages meeting all trains. 75 rooms---30 with hot and cold water, 20 with private bath; rooms single or en suite. Purest spring water. Wide verandas. Boating, fishing, bathing, lawn tennis, billiards, music and dancing. New launch for charter. Good shooting in surrounding woodlands. Rates \$12.50 per week and up, \$2.50 per day and up; low early and late rates. Special attention to auto parties. Write for booklet. Opens May 16, 1908.
 LAKESIDE HOTEL CO., J. M. Oaks, Manager.



Albany Chamber of Commerce,
 95 State Street.

Seal

Albany N. Y.,
 February 29, 1908.

Dear Sir:

Albany is one of the most attractive cities in the United States.

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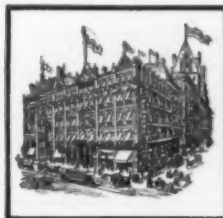
Yours Respectfully,
George P. Wiltm President,
William B. Jones Secretary.

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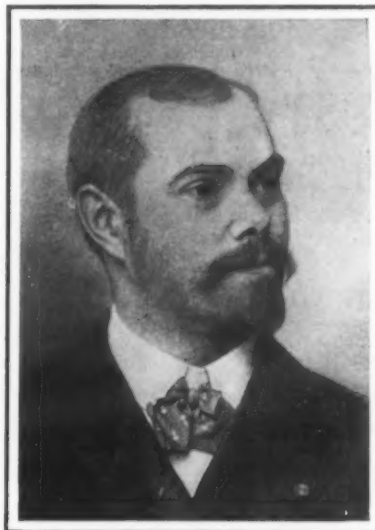
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LEADING FIGURES IN ALBANY'S NEWSPAPER WORLD.

Famous and Prosperous Capital of the Empire State.

(Continued from page 352.)

Among these are George F. Baker, president of the First National Bank, New York; Frederick P. Olcott, for years president of the Central Trust Company of New York; Charles H. Sabin, president of the National Copper Bank in New York; and Willis G. Nash, the new president of the Mercantile National Bank, New York. Jenkins Van Schaick, the veteran stock broker, went to New York from Albany; and Anthony N. Brady, the capitalist, divides his time between Albany and the metropolis.

New York's great merchants, the Sterns, of Stern Brothers, and the Bloomingdales hailed from there. Albany was also the birthplace of Mr. Justice Rufus W. Peckham, of the United States Supreme Court; William McElroy, of the New York *Tribune*; ex-Mayor-Cutler, of Rochester; Judge E. E. McCall, Dr. John H. Woodbury, and Admiral Sigsbee.



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Albany has contributed her share to the list of artists of distinction in Will H. Low, Edward Gay, George H. Boughton, and James and Henry Hart. Pirie MacDonald, photographer of men only, was famed in his art for years in Albany. The Albany roll of honor could, moreover, be considerably extended.

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THE LARGEST spring-bed and mattress factory east of Chicago is owned and operated by C. O. Hasselbarth, at Hamilton, Liberty and Union streets, Albany, N. Y., occupying three large buildings and giving employment to several hundred hands. A corps of traveling salesmen is engaged in presenting to the trade of the United States the most approved productions in woven-wire mattresses, cots, divans, institution beds, upholstered springs, mattresses, pillows, and cushions.

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Few are better equipped to furnish goods in large quantities from stock than Mr. Hasselbarth, while he makes thousands of beds on but few days' notice. These facts have been appreciated by government officials, hospital authorities, and hotel people, in placing orders, when rapid delivery has been more important than close prices. The Hasselbarth plant stands in the very first rank of commercial activities in the city of Albany.

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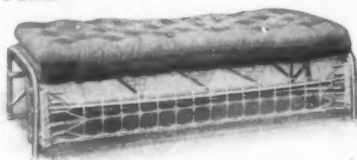
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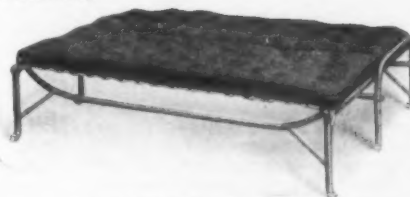
To Dealers:—The following manufacturers are licensed to manufacture the Princess Couch:
F. S. Sprague, Boston, Mass.; Foster Bros. Mfg. Co., Baltimore, Md.; F. W. Walpert Co., Baltimore, Md.; M. A. Hunt Co., Cincinnati, Ohio; Billow-Lupier Co., Columbus, Ohio; Champion Spring Bed Co., Cleveland, Ohio; Jenks & Muir Mfg. Co., Detroit, Mich.; Hot Blast Feather Co., Grand Rapids, Mich.; Enterprise Bed Co., Hammond, Ind.; J. C. Hirschmann Co., Indianapolis, Ind.; J. D. Runyan, Mfg. Co., Jersey City, N. J.; The R. J. Freese Co., Milwaukee, Wis.; Salisbury & Satterlee, Minneapolis, Minn.; James E. Tompkins Co., New York City, N. Y.; J. R. Bunting Bedding Co., Philadelphia, Pa.; A. J. Logan Co., Pittsburgh, Pa.

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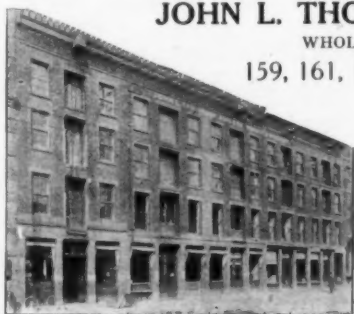
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NOTICE TO PREFERRED SUBSCRIBERS.

Subscribers who are on my preferred list and who have failed to receive their papers regularly since the disastrous fire which destroyed our building will do me a favor if they will advise me to that effect, as I wish every subscriber on the preferred list to be assured of an early and regular delivery of his paper.

[NOTICE.—Subscribers to LESLIE'S WEEKLY at the home office, 225 Fifth Avenue, New York, at the full subscription rates, namely, five dollars per annum, or \$2.50 for six months, are placed on what is known as "Jasper's Preferred List," entitling them to the early delivery of their papers and to answers in this column to inquiries on financial questions having relevancy to Wall Street, and, in emergencies, to answer by mail or telegraph. Preferred subscribers must remit directly to the office of Judge Company, in New York, and not through any subscription agency. No additional charge is made for answering questions, and all communications are treated confidentially. A two-cent postage stamp should always be inclosed, as sometimes a personal reply is necessary. All inquiries should be addressed to Financial Editor, LESLIE'S WEEKLY, 225 Fifth Avenue, New York. Mining inquiries should be addressed to Editor Mining Department, LESLIE'S WEEKLY.]

THE SHARP advance in the stock market did not signify that the depression had disappeared and prosperity returned. The slashing reduction in wages in many of our industries, the continued curtailment of working time in mills and factories, the marked decline in the net earnings of the railways, the

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used are an appetizer, and the bountiful amount of extract—obtained from the finest barley malt—is the food.

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after being thoroughly filtered, is forwarded through a special pipe line into glass storage vaults in the bottling establishment, from whence it is filled into bottles by an automatic device, thus avoiding the loss of carbonated gas, and never being touched by human hands. It appeals exactly to the cultured taste of the beer connoisseur. Ask for it.

MILWAUKEE

stagnation in the iron trade, tell their own story, and plainly indicate that we have not yet recovered from the terrific blow to the prosperity of the past. The outlook is more hopeful, and I renew my statement, made several times since the opening of the new year, that we have passed through the worst of the depression. Our political leaders, the President included, are "getting wise," as the saying is, to the exigencies of the presidential campaign. The distinct moderation in the tone of the President's latest message to Congress signifies that he is beginning to appreciate the danger of a situation which, justly or unjustly, he is charged with having done much to create. The recent decisions of the United States Supreme Court, that great mainstay of our constitutional rights, I regard as a direct intimation to demagogic Governors and judges that they cannot lawfully drive our railways and industrial corporations into bankruptcy by action of a confiscatory character. These decisions came like a refreshing breeze in the hot desert.

The effort of Congress to pass some kind of a bill for the relief of the financial situation, if nothing but the makeshift Aldrich bill, and its determination not to be driven or coaxed either by the big stick or the labor leaders into class legislation, aimed at our great captains of industry, show that the wind is now blowing from a more favorable direction. Muck-rakers and demagogues, who have been denouncing the banks and the bankers, scalping the railroads, busting the trusts, and offering to tear down the Stock Exchange, are taking a back seat. It is safe to say that the public resentment against these men, their methods, and their measures will increase as time goes by. Such idiotic bills as that of Congressman Hepburn, to tax stock transactions at an exorbitant rate, are not aimed simply at gambling, otherwise they would forbid the producers of cotton to combine to maintain the price of that commodity. The producers of tobacco in Kentucky, and of butter, cheese, and milk in various parts of the country, who have organized to maintain or to advance the prices of their products, must all be included in the gambling class if we are to be honest with ourselves. My good friend, General Watson, one of the veterans of Wall Street, and always an advocate of clean and wholesome methods, resenting the injustice of the Hepburn bills, says truthfully what I have already said, though perhaps he says it better:

It is humiliating to think that Wall Street should be called on to defend itself, when in dignity, integrity, and cleanliness of business methods it is surpassed by no other organization on this or the other side of the Atlantic. Transactions involving hundreds of millions of dollars a year are conducted at the stock exchanges of New York on the initiative of personal honor, given by word of mouth between men who, in busy times, execute orders sometimes of the magnitude of great fortunes without dispute or default. Every rule and regulation—whether of the exchanges themselves or of the banks from whom loans may be obtained—is observed with scrupulous care. And among no similar bodies of men can there be found a smaller percentage of insolvency, of bad faith, of controversy, or of error. Nor has any other

part of the country's complex business organism ever produced a larger proportion of men who gave freely of their money to charity, philanthropy, or patriotism, and their services and lives, moreover, when actual war convulsed the nation.

Two reasons exist for the recent sharp advance in the stock market: First, an unusually large and widely extended short interest. Secondly, the large amount of stocks and bonds taken out of the market during the decline by investors. With relief from the money stringency, it was easy for some of the great financial leaders to give the market a quick upward movement. Their work was most skillfully done. While they were quietly picking up securities, they were permitting the public to believe that the rise was merely incidental to the daily fluctuations of speculation. They made no effort to deny the bear rumors sent out day by day, and even encouraged these reports. The result was that the market kept growing stronger while the short interest remained as large as ever, until the bears woke up and discovered the real situations, and had to cover at a stiff advance. The rise gave the heavy holders of securities a handsome profit, and left the market on a higher plane for some time to come. As I have pointed out heretofore, each advancing movement has brought stocks to a better level, even after the subsequent liquidation and decline. So in the present instance, while a widespread bull market can hardly be expected, a recurrence to the low prices of the early period of the year is not anticipated.

H., Brooklyn: On recessions it looks attractive, but you should have observed my hint when it sold at half the present price.

D., Lake George, N. Y.: I know nothing about the property excepting what your circular says. It is not clear on the questions you present. You have a right to ask full information of the bankers who offer the proposition to the public. It would be proper to do so.

B. C. R., Lanark, Ill.: I do not advise you to put your money in the plantation company to which you refer. Most of the Mexican plantation enterprises publicly exploited have failed to realize the promises of their promoters. If you wished to sell the stock at any time you might find it very difficult to do so. If you will buy stocks listed on the exchange, you can always find a market for them.

W., Burlington, Vt.: I do not advise the purchase of the stock, unless you desire to buy an industrial for which you might find it difficult to obtain a market at the cost price in case you found it necessary to realize. If you purchase a stock dealt in on the Stock Exchange you can always find a market. 2. You should be a subscriber at the home office. Please read note at the head of my department.

A., Shippensburg, Pa.: Spencer Trask & Co., bankers of high standing, corner of William and Pine streets, New York, have prepared an excellent bond list, which they will send you if you will write for it and mention Jasper. If, after examining this list, you desire my aid in making a choice, I will be glad to help you if I can. No additional charge is made by me. Your subscription gives you the right to make inquiries and entitles you to answers.

Bonds, Albany: 1. Bonds are the safest, especially government or municipal bonds. These always command a high premium when money is plentiful, and are cheap just now. 2. The "tax bonds" yield as high almost as 6 per cent., and are well secured. Before you invest write to the Wm. R. Compton Co., 237 Merchants-Laclede Building, St. Louis, Mo., and ask for their "Booklet D," pertaining to State and municipal bonds of the first class. It will be sent without charge.

Novice, Georgia: 1. I see no advantage in sending your stock to the self-constituted committee at present. 2. Yes, if that is your understanding; otherwise it is not in your possession. 3. He ought not to deposit without your consent. 4. It would involve considerable trouble to make such a report. 5. I am told that it is, if business becomes normal again. 6. It has never been a favorite with speculators, because they have felt that a few insiders knew more about it than any one else. 7. Yes, usually, but not always, because a fictitious charge is sometimes made to deceive the public.

(Continued on page 357.)

FINANCIAL

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The financial requirements of the neighborhood mercantile community are met by this bank liberally and considerately. Efficient service and courteous attention.

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Our 18 years record—no losses and customers in thirty-one States appeals to conservative investors.

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50,000 Little Rock, Ark. (School), 5%,
25,000 Texarkana, Ark. (School), 6%,
55,000 Butler County, Mo. (Drain), 6%,
70,000 Bates County, Mo. (Drain), 6%,
30,000 Monona County, Ia. (Drain), 6%,
and many other issues.

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Machinery of Manipulation—How a Stock is "Marked Up." Stocks of Bankrupt Corporations—Advantage of Holding—Best Time to Buy. The Secret of Canadian Pacific's Tremendous Expansion. A Floor Trader's Experience on the Consolidated Exchange. Discretionary Accounts. Why Not Investment Experts? Net Return upon the Investment. How Hollanders Trade in American Stocks. Short Sales Explained. Your Own Brains vs. Brains Bought, Begged or Borrowed. Modern Brokerage Establishments. Looking Ahead in Provisions. How the Amount of Wealth in the Country Affects Business. The Law of Exchange. Fair Values. Problem Story Contest. Inquiries. Charts. New Publications. Free Literature. Single Copy 25c. Four mos. Trial \$1. Year \$3 with free \$7 book.

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Pears'

Pears' Soap leaves the skin smooth, cool and healthy. There's no free alkali in Pears'. Only good soap and pure.

Sold here and abroad.

Jasper's Hints to Money-makers.

(Continued from page 356.)

L., San Francisco: Among the cheaper bonds having speculative value, the American Ice Securities 6s around 55 are being bought by those who know that they were underwritten at 75 and that they have sold as high as 90. Among the cheaper railroad bonds with possibilities are the Toledo, St. Louis and Western 4s and the Atchison convertible 4s and 5s. The Reading general 4s, the So. Pacific refunding 4s, and Central Leather 5s have merit. But for the unpleasant revelations in the New York traction situation, the B. R. T. 4s around 70 would look cheap.

A., Shippensburg, Pa.: 1. In such a market I would leave well enough alone. I have never known the stock market to recover from a period of depression without first manifesting more strength in the bond market than has thus far been shown. The large short interest had a great deal to do with the recent advance. 2. It is curious how eager the public is to buy stocks after they have gone up 10 points, and how indisposed it is to buy them at the lowest prices when they are a drug in the market.

Adams, Massachusetts: 1. I have the proxies and will endeavor to use at least one of them. Will try to have the other used at the out-of-town meeting. The New York Transportation Co. is doing a profitable business on its Fifth Avenue route since it has established its electric buses. Heretofore this line has always yielded a deficit. While the stock is very inactive, it has speculative possibilities. 2. I would not advise the purchase of the copper stock under the circumstances. Buy a share or two of Union Pacific with his savings.

W., Dendron, Va.: It is the part of wisdom at such a time to buy dividend-paying stocks, particularly if one has but a small amount to invest. Kansas So. pref., paying 4 per cent., looks cheap around 50. If the 2 per cent. annual dividends on Ontario and Western were secure, that stock would look cheap at prevailing prices. J. S. Bache & Co., 42 Broadway, New York, and A. O. Brown & Co., 30 Broad Street, New York, both members of the N. Y. Stock Exchange, will send you lists of stocks that they recommend if you will write and mention Jasper.

H. C. R., Philadelphia: 1. The last report of the Lake Superior Company showed that it was earning a fair surplus. The unfortunate conflict over the control of the company has not been of assistance to it. While the value of its properties was grossly overestimated when the scheme was promoted, it looks to me as if at the present low price of the stock there were possibilities for the patient holder, provided the revival in the iron trade is not delayed

too long. The business at present is very much depressed. 2. The cessation of dividends on Cambria Steel is a further indication of the severity of the depression in the iron trade. The par value of the stock, it must be remembered, is only \$50. In 1903, during the depression in the iron market, it paid 3 per cent. and sold at from 18 to 26.

R. S., New Jersey: 1. I would not exchange it at present. 2. Dividends must first be declared on your stock before they can be declared on the new. 3. The renewal of the rumor that the Steel Trust might absorb Colorado Fuel gave strength to the latter. The Steel Trust at one time was ready to take over Colorado Fuel at a good price. Its recent acquisition of the Tennessee Coal and Iron Co. shows that it is still ready to reach out after new properties. Speculators were willing to gamble in Colorado Fuel on the recent decline because of this fact. 4. I notice that whenever an attempt is made to buy the Havana Tobacco stocks they suddenly appear to become scarcer. The company has suffered severely because of three successive bad crop years in Cuba. This cannot last forever, and I think the stock is not unattractive.

Steel, Pittsburgh: 1. Unless the situation of the iron trade changes radically and quickly, the earnings of the Steel Trust for the current quarter must make a bad showing. But for the hope that the railroads will soon be able to again become purchasers of iron and steel products, and especially rails, there would be little reason for the strength of the steel shares. It is undoubtedly the fact that at present the dividends on the preferred are not being fully earned. Obviously such a situation cannot last. 2. I would rather buy the Steel Trust 5s than the preferred stock if I were looking for an investment. 3. Some of the short-term notes of the Vanderbilt roads offer you a good rate of interest. If these were extended over a longer period of time they would command a much higher figure. You can get a list of some of the best of the short-term notes if you will address Swartwout & Appenzeller, 44 Pine Street, New York. They are bankers who stand well.

W., Altoona, Pa.: 1. All the convertible bonds have a speculative element because of their conversion privilege. For this reason those who believe in the future progress of the country and the further development of our railways, believe in bonds of this character, although the convertible privilege is now of little value, because the stocks are selling at a figure which would yield no profit to the converter. The Norfolk and Western are fairly attractive. 2. So. Pacific offers a better speculative chance than Pennsylvania at this writing. 3. The recent statement of Cambria Steel was not encouraging. With a revival of the iron industry the shares will no doubt improve. 4. I do not look for a booming stock market. It will have its reactions, but its tendency is toward greater strength. If conservative action is taken at the national convention in June and July, and the crop outlook remains good, the market ought to be higher rather than lower in three months.

R., Newcastle, Pa.: 1. I have no doubt that the Ontario and Western is suffering as all other railroads are from the business depression. It is possible that the dividends may be passed or reduced. The stock was bought by the New Haven road, when it secured control, at a little less than \$50 a share, and 4 per cent. bonds were issued in payment for the same. With knowledge of this fact, speculators have been buying the shares on the decline in the belief that they were worth all that the New Haven road paid for them, and that it was necessary to continue the payment of the dividends to meet the interest on the bonds issued in payment for the stock. 2. Amalgamated Copper was absorbed by insiders whenever it fell around 50. A large short interest has been compelled to settle, and this has facilitated the recent sharp advance. The outlook for copper has not materially improved, though the demand for the metal is a little better. Amalgamated looks attractive on declines. Louisville and Nashville, M. K. and T., and B. R. T. are showing the effect of unfavorable legislation, but with an improvement in business all should sell at better figures, though it might not be well to buy at present.

New York, April 24, 1908.

JASPER.

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"John," said the newly-married business man.

"Yessir," responded the office-boy.

"Call up my wife every fifteen minutes, and mumble lovey-dovey tootsey-wootsey about seven or eight times."—*Exchange.*

Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup cannot be excelled for curing stubborn colds and coughs. It is safe, too. 25c.

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Patience—"I see dainty Indian muslins are made from fibres of the banana tree."

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HE WAS SO SORRY.

Hotel clerk—"We have only one room left, sir, and the bed is only big enough for one."

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TACT.

"Well," said the young lawyer, after he had heard his new client's story, "your case appears to be good. I think we can secure a verdict without much trouble."

"That's what I told my wife," said the man, "and yet she insisted at first that we ought to engage a first-class lawyer."—*Philadelphia Press.*



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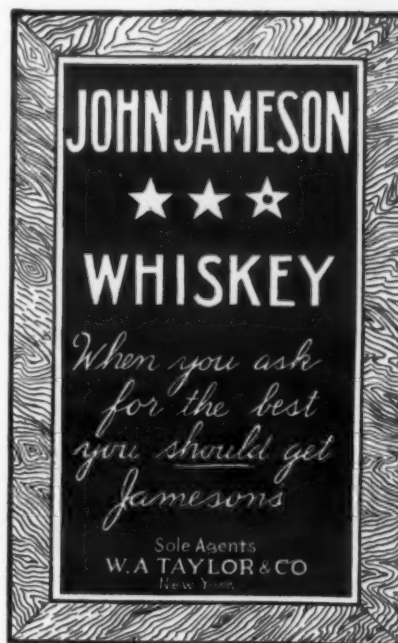
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HOW I TOOK MY WRINKLES OUT

After Facial Massage, Creams and
Beauty Doctors Had Failed

By Harriett Meta

Trouble, worry and ill-health brought me deep lines and wrinkles. I realized that they not only greatly marred my appearance and made me look much older, but that they would greatly interfere with my success, because a woman's success, either socially or financially, depends very largely on her appearance. The homely woman, with deep lines and furrows in her face, must fight an unequal battle with her younger and better looking sister.

I therefore bought various brands of cold cream and skin foods and massaged my face with most constant regularity, hoping to regain my former appearance. But the wrinkles simply would not go. On the contrary, they seemed to get deeper. Next I went to a beauty specialist, who told me she could easily rid me of my wrinkles. I paid my money and took the treatment. Sometimes I thought they got less, but after spending all the money I could afford for such treatment, I found I still had my wrinkles. So I gave up in despair and concluded I must carry them to my grave. One day a friend of mine who was versed in chemistry made a suggestion, and this gave me a new idea. I immediately went to work making experiments and studying everything I could get hold of on this subject. After several long months of almost numberless trials and discouragements, I finally discovered a process which produced most astounding results on my wrinkles in a single night. I was delighted beyond expression. I tried my treatment again, and, lo and behold! my wrinkles were practically gone. A third treatment—three nights in all—and I had no wrinkles and my face was as smooth as ever. I next offered my treatment to some of my immediate friends, who used it with surprising results, and I have now decided to offer it to the public. Miss Gladys Desmond, of Pittsburgh, Pa., writes that it made her wrinkles disappear in one night. Mrs. J. E. Black, of Yonkers, N. Y., says that when she looks in the glass she scarcely knows herself the improvement is so great, and that her wrinkles are entirely removed. I will send further particulars to any one who is interested, absolutely free of charge. I use no cream, facial massage, face steamings or so-called skin foods; there is nothing to inject and nothing to injure the skin. It is an entirely new discovery of my own, and so simple that you can use it without the knowledge of your most intimate friends. You apply the treatment at night and go to bed. In the morning, lo! the wonderful transformation! People often write me, "It sounds too good to be true." Well, the test will tell. If interested in my discovery, please address Harriett Meta, Suite 384E, Syracuse, N. Y., and I will send full particulars.

DUN IN RIME.

If an S and I and an O and a U,
With an X at the end, spell Su;
And an E and a Y and an E spell I,
Pray what is a speller to do?
Then if also an S and an I and a G
And an H E D spell side,
There is nothing much left for a speller
to do
But to go commit siouxeysighed.

—Winnipeg Review.

A man has great self-control not to give his seat in a street-car to a pretty girl when his wife is with him.—*Ex.*

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Making Money in Mining.

"IT'S AN ill wind," etc., in the copper-mining situation as well as in some others. While the prices of stocks of even the best properties have suffered a severe, if temporary, shrinkage, some good has come out of the evil. Copper is not selling at boom prices now, but it is being produced at much less than boom cost. The independence, not to say arrogance, of labor in the height of the market, the mining litigation in Montana, which made it advisable to deal gingerly with incompetent miners who were also voters to be "influenced"—these were some of the causes contributing to the high cost of production before the October panic. Now the absence of troublesome litigation and political strife in the copper regions, and the more chastened attitude of labor in a period when work is not so easy to obtain, have had their effect; so that in the Butte district copper is being produced at an average cost of nine or nine and a half cents a pound instead of ten and a half cents, which has been the rule in recent years, while in some of the great Southwestern mines the cost is said to have been reduced two cents a pound. This, with the stiffening selling price of the metal, is responsible for the resumption of Montana copper mining in almost its normal proportions.

B. Buffalo: So far as I can learn, none of the properties has anything but a purely speculative value. I would not recommend them.

P. Chicago: I see nothing particularly attractive in the proposition. The mere fact that it has a number of undeveloped claims with possibilities does not justify the capitalization nor the price at which the stock is offered.

B. Duluth: 1. Cobalt Developing, Cobalt Bullion, and Cobalt American Developing are not to be commended. 2. The mere statement that the Amalgamated Metal and Exploration Co. has property next to the Verde Copper Mines in Arizona does not signify anything.

T. Toledo: I find scarcely anything on your list that is quoted on the exchanges. Very little is known about most of the properties. It would be impossible for me to take each one up separately for a special investigation, and I hardly believe that you expect me to do so.

P. F. L. Providence, R. I.: I have been unable to obtain any satisfactory information regarding the company. Before accepting the proffer and adding to the investment, it would be well to have a personal examination or a special report made, even if it involved a little expense.

R. New York: Considering the high price at which it has sold in the past, United Copper looks like a fair speculation. It has an aggressive but speculative management, and the details of the business are carefully kept from all but insiders. For this reason investors have been shy of it.

Wisconsin: 1. All the information I have at hand indicates that heavy expenditures are still required on the property to bring it within reasonable reach of a plane of efficiency. The glowing reports that have been circulated regarding it have not been fully justified. 2. Thomas J. Curran is president of the Mogollon, and can be addressed at Cooney, N. Mex.

K. Chicago: Balaklala and Dominion have good ore bodies and facilities for working them, and with a better outlook from the copper market would do well. For this reason some are buying them at present prices to hold for future developments. Whether it is the best time to go into the copper market or not I cannot say, but many of the dividend payers are beginning to look attractive.

C. Newark, Del.: The Dominion adjoins the Granby, and like the latter has a large body of low-grade ore. Just before the slump in copper the Dominion was earning on a basis which would have warranted the payment of dividends, but on account of the decided fall in copper none was paid. The interest on the bonds has always been met, and some of the bonds have been redeemed. The stock is quoted on the curb at from \$2 to \$2.50. There are no quotations on the bonds.

New York, April 24, 1908.

ROSCOE.

By P. J. Monahan.



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What the Doctors Are Talking About.

A BOSTON physician is authority for the statement that an invariable indication of a child's age is the condition of the bones of the wrist, as shown by an X-ray examination. He is now examining school children in blocks of 500 by his new system.

ACCORDING to the London *Lancet*, the modern tendency to exclude fat from the human diet is an injurious one. Many minor ills of the body would be avoided if only care were taken to include a sufficiency of fat in the diet. The *Lancet* recommends the old-fashioned suet pudding, especially in the feeding of young and growing individuals.

THERE is a general impression, especially among the less educated part of the community, that the education of the blind-deaf is something very wonderful, requiring extraordinary efforts on the part of the teachers. As a matter of fact, the education of such children is entirely within the scope of all schools for the deaf, of which there are many in the United States. It is only necessary, in order to learn the means of educating such cases, to write to the superintendent of the deaf school in any State.

DR. LOUISE B. ROBINOVITCH, of New York, whose experiments in producing electrical anæsthesia have already been referred to in these columns, recently presented a paper before the French Biological Society, on a new method of resuscitating animals apparently dead from an electrical shock. After a long series of experiments she has reached the conclusion that the cases are rare in which the victims cannot be recalled to life. Thus far her investigations have been conducted on animals only, but it is reported that she will make application to the proper authorities in New York State for permission to apply her system to the next murderer put to death by electricity.

THE PARISIAN Academy of Sciences has declared in favor of sanitariums to be established in captive balloons. Such health resorts, it is said, would be of particular benefit to persons suffering from lung diseases. At a considerable height the air is free from bacteria, a circumstance which would tend to improve the health of persons suffering from consumption. It is also free from vegetable and mineral dust, and has no fogs, such as frequently make life miserable for invalids in the mountain health resorts of Switzerland. Captive balloons could be kept at the altitude pronounced by physicians to be the most favorable for certain classes of cases. It is well known that some invalids are unable to

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live at an altitude greater than 2,500 feet, while others are frequently ordered to resorts at an altitude of 6,000 feet or more.

THE PERENNIAL anti-vivisection crusade is on in London, as well as in this country. Dr. Herbert Snow, a well-known surgeon of the metropolis, recently delivered a lecture before the Royal Commission on Vivisection, in which he said that after thirty years of experiments there was a complete failure to see any practical results of vivisection. The chief triumph, he said, was alleged to be the great success of the various serums, especially those employed at the Pasteur Institute, but it was notorious that the assumptions on which the Pasteur treatment was based had not been proved, and that many persons who would not have acquired hydrophobia had died after treatment for that disease at the institute. Lord Rayleigh, president of

the Royal Society, was quoted as having been unable to point to a solitary instance of progress furthered by vivisection in any branch of medical or physiological science.

The Ostermoor Mattress.

ANY OF our readers desirous of getting a mattress just a "little bit better," should ask for a booklet from Ostermoor & Co., 166 Elizabeth Street, New York City, mentioning *LESLIE'S WEEKLY*. This booklet gives full information as to the method of manufacture, the superiority of the material used, and the general excellence of the completed article. Write now to 166 Elizabeth Street, New York.

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How to Sell Goods in Brazil.

CONSUL-GENERAL George E. Anderson, of Rio de Janeiro, tells shippers who wish to increase their trade in South America that the best representation is that of a man direct from the factory, who can see and appreciate wherein goods may be made to conform to the needs of the foreign market without involving a revolution of the home business. In order to secure salesmen of a high degree of talent, he suggests the combination of several manufacturers in different lines to pay the expense of a man to represent all of them. One successful representative of this sort travels in South America for a malted-milk firm, a malt-extract firm, a dental-supply house, a rubber company, and a pharmaceutical firm. He has a large business house in Rio, where he handles the goods of these firms, and has two branch houses in provincial towns of Brazil and assistants who travel over the rest of the available territory of that country.

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Cleans Family Wash In 30 to 50 Minutes.

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SEE HOW SIMPLE, different, easy. Put on stove—add water, then soap, then clothes—that's all. In 5 to 8 minutes clothes clean. Laundries clean clothes without rubbing—the EASY WAY does the same at your home. Dirt removed automatically except to move knob occasionally.



The EASY WAY, in one operation does the combined work of wash boiler, wash board and washing machine—less time, almost no labor—no injury to clothes.

The EASY WAY develops energy by mechanical manipulation, associated with hot water, soap suds, super-heated steam, and scalding vapor, utilized as a compound force, all confined in a closed metal compartment. Special operating arrangements.

Cleans woolens, flannels, blankets, or colored clothes, as well as white goods, finest laces, curtains, bed clothes. Saves time, fuel, labor, clothes, buttons, strength, looks, health and money.

EASY WAY IN 30 TO 50 MINUTES CLEANS WASHING WHICH BEFORE TOOK THE ENTIRE DAY.

No rubbing, wear, tear or injury. No soggy, bad-smelling heavy wood—but all metal, strong, durable, sanitary, light in weight. Easily used, cleaned, handled—always ready. Child can use it—no experiment. No motors. Saves 52 days' drudgery yearly.

Thousands Praise It.

J. McGee, Tenn., writes:—"One young lady cleaned days' washing by old method in one hour with Easy Way—another in 45 minutes." Mrs. T. Bullen, Canada, writes:—"I washed bedding, heavy quilts, curtains, etc., without rubbing, and in a very short time." Lauretta Mitchell, O., writes:—"Done a big washing in 45 minutes—sold 3 already." A. D. Poppleton, N. Y., writes:—"Gives perfect satisfaction. Washed bed quilts, greasy overalls and fine clothes. Greatest thing on earth." Walter M. Glenn, O., writes:—"Easy Way far superior to any other method—cleans clothes perfectly." J. H. Barrett, Ark., after ordering 38 Easy Ways says:—"You have the grandest invention I ever heard of." J. W. Meyers, Ga., says:—"Find check for 12 Easy Ways. Greatest invention to womanhood, forever abolishing miserable wash day. Sells itself."

Price only \$6.00 complete—sent to any address. Not sold in stores. Send no money only send your name and address. We're old firm; capital \$100,000.00. Everything proven. Guaranteed. Write today for 30 day trial offer, thousands testimonials, etc. Circulars Free.

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Wanted Agents, Salesmen, Managers—men or women—at home or traveling, all or part time—showing—taking orders—appointing agents. "Easy Way" new. Nothing like it. World unsupplied—agents making big money. When operated, people stop—get excited—watch it as thing of life. 12 see—10 buy. C. O. Garrett, O., writes:—"Showed 7 families, sold 6. A. B. Verett, of La. sold 8 one day. J. T. Peay, of N. C. been out 2 days, sold 12. W. R. Stephenson, Tex. ordered 244 in 60 days. N. Boucher, of Mass. ordered 75 more—says everybody wants one—best business I ever had."

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Life-insurance Suggestions.

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"**FRATERNITY Wrecked**" is a newspaper heading over a dispatch from Port Huron, Mich., telling of the arrest of W. L. Wilson, supreme secretary of the United Home Protectors, for a shortage of \$75,000 in the funds entrusted to him. As a matter of course, the State banking commissioner, who has taken charge of the affairs of the fraternity, pronounces it hopelessly insolvent. The secretary, who has been investing heavily in electric-railway promotion and in oil and mining stocks, has admitted converting the funds of the association to his own uses. All of which is respectfully submitted to the people who buy "fraternal" insurance because it is cheap, ignoring the reasons for its cheapness which should make prudent men hesitate to invest their savings in such doubtful "protection." Even when the managers of such concerns are scrupulously honest in their administration, the constantly increasing death-rate tends inevitably to raise the assessments of older members, while the fact that the fraternal associations are permitted to do business without the strict supervision that governs the regular life-insurance companies makes possible such disastrous betrayals of trust as the one which furnishes the text of this little sermon.

Reader, New Orleans: I would divide it up among some of the other strong companies as well as the two very excellent ones that you name.

Y., Fargo: The investments of the company were largely made at the time in which the rates were higher, I am told. The present investments are on a no more remunerative basis than those of many of the other companies.

H., St. Louis: I judge from what you state as to your ability to make premium payments that a twenty-payment life might be preferable. I do not know in which company you carry your accident policy, but if it is in the Travelers, of Hartford, which is one of the best, you can also secure from the same company all the figures that you desire, if you will state your age and vocation, and address the Travelers Life Ins. Co., Hartford, Conn. You can mention the Hermit if you desire to do so.

R., Orwell, O.: 1. If one seeks insurance and has the means to provide for it in one payment the single payment plan may prove entirely satisfactory, but, as a rule, the payments are made annually. Of course, in taking out a small policy, as you propose, you might simply have in mind a provision for your own future. 2. The situation is different in different companies. If you will drop a line to Dept. N., Prudential Life Ins. Co., Newark, N. J., stating your age, and asking for samples of its endowment and other policies and the rate of interest allowed, you will get an answer which I believe will be quite satisfactory, and this is one of the progressive wide-awake companies of our day.

Hermit

Business Chances Abroad.

American bicycles are highly esteemed in Australia. An Australian who recently sailed from this country said that he had in his family five bicycles of American make, and that he had just bought a touring car because of the satisfaction he had received from the rest of his American wheels. It is his judgment that American automobiles, since American and Australian highways are much alike, will suit him as well as the American bicycles have done.

...

LARGE tracts of land will soon be put under irrigation in Asia, and irrigating enterprises there offer an opportunity, according to one of the American consuls resident in Asia, for American manufacturers of irrigation plants and machinery to introduce their product. This consul, whose name is on file at the Bureau of Manufactures at Washington, will put manufacturers in touch with a business man who wishes to engage in the occupation of supplying the requisites for the installation of irrigation works.

...

INCREASED attention is now given to the subject of sanitation in Chili. A large number of the cities, by order of the national government, are about to install water and sewer systems. American sanitary goods are well liked, but the trade has not been exploited to its capacity. The United States supplied only about three per cent. of the lead imported in 1906. American bath-room supplies, however, are sold in larger quantities, this country having supplied about fifty-one per cent. of the imports of 1906.

Without Fear of Successful Contradiction, We Claim that the

Ostermoor Mattress \$15.

is Better than all Others for these very Pertinent Reasons:

MOST COMFORTABLE bed ever slept on—soft, yielding, but springy and resilient—never packs or gets lumpy, or loses its feeling of newness. That is because it is made up of hand-laid Ostermoor sheets; built, not stuffed. We have scores of letters from doctors and competent judges who declare it the only

ABSOLUTELY SANITARY mattress because dust cannot work into it; no vermin can live in it; an occasional sun-bath is all the renovating it ever needs; it will not absorb dampness, disease germs, or any poison from perspiration or the atmosphere. It is always

PERFECTLY DRY because non-absorbent. If the ticking is dry, the mattress is dry. No taking cold from it, no rheumatism, no musty odor about it; always fresh and sweet. Testimonials in our free book bear witness from those who have used it for thirty years or more and who do not hesitate to say that it

LASTS A LIFE-TIME and stays in perfect condition. It never needs or costs a cent for remaking or renovating. You may remove and clean the tick as often as you like.

No other mattress in the world, of any material, at any price, from any maker or through any dealer, can TRUTHFULLY make and prove all these claims as can the Ostermoor. Do not take our word for it—our word is good—but if you will

WRITE FOR FREE 144-PAGE BOOK, "THE TEST OF TIME"

the proof is there, from U. S. Government tests and reports, letters from prominent men and women and the testimony of schools, hotels, hospitals and steamships where extraordinary service is required.

The book is handsome as well as convincing; contains over 200 illustrations—about beds of all ages; about sleep and its lack (insomnia); about mattress-hair—some things will be surprising and you will wish you had known them long ago. Of course, it also explains the merits and styles of Ostermoor Mattresses, Church Cushions, etc. This book costs you a postal card; don't you wish a copy? With it we send free samples of ticking for your selection.



You Can Buy of the Ostermoor Dealer in Your City

(We will give you his name on request)

IF HE HAS NONE IN STOCK, WE WILL SHIP YOU ONE DIRECT, EXPRESS PREPAID, SAME DAY YOUR CHECK IS RECEIVED

Mattresses Cost

Express Charges Prepaid

4'6"-45 lbs., \$15.00

4'0"-40 " 13.35

3'6"-35 " 11.70

3'0"-30 " 10.00

2'6"-25 " 8.35

All 6 feet 3 inches long

In two parts, 50 cents extra

We sell on 30 Nights' Free Trial and refund your money if dissatisfied. Accept no substitute! The genuine Ostermoor is not for sale at stores anywhere, except by Authorized Agents, whose names we will furnish! Don't go to anybody else—you will be deceived. We lose a sale and you lose the value of your money through a "just as good" imitation. You will find the name "Ostermoor" sewed on the end of every genuine mattress. Insist that the dealer shows it to you or refuse to buy.

Write for the Book To-day

OSTERMOOR & CO., 166 Elizabeth St., NEW YORK

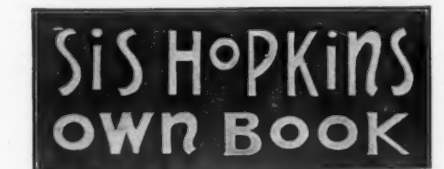
Canadian Agency: Alaska Feather & Down Co., Ltd., Montreal

MENTION LESLIE'S WEEKLY

The Best Advertising Medium is LESLIE'S WEEKLY

THE JUDGE COMPANY'S MAGAZINES

Sworn Circulation Over One Million Copies



PLEASE allow us to call your attention to our two monthly magazines and our quarterly, as advertising mediums, suitable for any article intended for family use.

The paid circulation of JUDGE'S LIBRARY, according to figures furnished by the Association of American Advertisers, averages 41,826 monthly, making a total of nearly 500,000 copies a year.

The circulation of SIS HOPKINS' OWN BOOK, according to the same authority, averages 36,576 monthly, a total of over 400,000 copies a year.

The circulation of JUDGE'S QUARTERLY averages more than 26,000 each issue.

The magazines sell for ten cents a copy, the quarterly for twenty-five cents a copy. There are no copies given away and none returned. The subscription list is large enough to satisfy the requirements of the United States Government, but probably ninety-eight per cent. of all this vast output is sold for cash through the news companies.

Here is a circulation each year of over 1,000,000 copies of illustrated periodicals with covers printed in colors. And this is an ever-changing circulation, so that there is hardly any duplication, month by month, such as there would be by an all subscription list.

Specimen copies and advertising rates on request.

Special rates furnished where an advertiser uses the entire twenty-eight magazines during one year.

The JUDGE COMPANY, 225 Fifth Ave., New York City



LADY (to caller)—"You won't mind my going on with my work while you're here, will you? Then I sha'n't feel I'm wasting time."—Punch.

JAP-A-LAC

REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.

A STAIN AND VARNISH COMBINED



JAP-A-LAC—THE HOME BEAUTIFIER.

JAP-A-LAC is a stain and varnish combined; the original article of the kind made. It "Wears like iron". You can use JAP-A-LAC on everything of wood or metal, from cellar to garret. The economy of its use is at once apparent, and a JAP-A-LAC home is always a bright, beautiful home.

You can do your own refinishing of scratched or scuffed furniture, and produce a beautiful, lustrous finish, as hard as flint, and as smooth as glass. A few cents will cover the cost.

Try JAP-A-LAC today. Be sure to get the genuine, in a can like the illustration. Look for the Green Label.

For Sale by Paint, Hardware and Drug Dealers. All sizes from 15c to \$2.50.

A WARNING AGAINST THE DEALER WHO TRIES TO SUBSTITUTE. If your dealer offers you a substitute, say to him: "No, thank you; I want what I asked for. Good bye." Trade with the dealer who gives you what you ask for. That's JAP-A-LAC.

Write for beautiful illustrated booklet, and interesting color card. FREE for the asking.

The name "GLIDDEN" on a can of varnish is a guarantee of highest quality. If you use varnishes for any purpose insist on Glidden's Green Label line and you will secure the best results.

The Glidden Varnish Co.

476 Rockefeller Bldg., Cleveland, O.

If your dealer does not keep JAP-A-LAC, send us his name and the "except for Gold" which is the "to cover cost of mailing, and we will send FREE Sample. (Upon the first can) to any point in the United States.



Sectional Bookcases

The Lundstrom Sectional Bookcases are made for and universally used in the finest homes and offices throughout the country.

Artistic appearance, solidity of construction, with the latest practical improvements, combine to make them the leading sectional bookcases.

Rigid economy, acquired by the manufacture of a single product in large quantities and our modern methods of selling direct to the user, enable us to offer a superior article at a considerable saving in cost to the purchaser.

ON APPROVAL \$1.00 PER SECTION
FREIGHT PAID AND UP

Send for Our New Catalogue, No. 111 in which we illustrate the different grades from the neatly finished Solid Oak cases to the highly polished Solid Mahogany cases for the more elaborate library.
THE C. J. LUNDSTROM MFG. COMPANY, Little Falls, New York
Manufacturers of Sectional Bookcases and Filing Cabinets
New York Office—Flatiron Building

Evans Ale

IS a body-building beverage in precisely the same sense that beef and potatoes are. It is a real help to persons who are physically run down or whose nervous system requires building up. Clubs, Restaurants, Cafés and Dealers.
C. H. EVANS & SONS, HUDSON, N. Y.

NOW READY

The 1908 Catalogue of JUDGE PRINTS

Reproductions of JUDGE'S latest and best pictures, by Flagg, Monahan, Jameson, Russell, Sarka, Cory, and others.

The Catalogue will be sent to any address on receipt of eight cents.

JUDGE COMPANY

225 FIFTH AVENUE NEW YORK

Williams' Shaving Stick

"The only kind that won't smart or dry on the face"

has substance. This means more shaves, more lather, and more comfort than any substitute can offer.

Mailed by us postpaid on receipt of 25c., if your druggist fails to supply you. Trial size (enough for fifty shaves) sent postpaid for 4c. in stamps

THE J. B. WILLIAMS CO., Dept. A, Glastonbury, Conn.



Nickel
Box
Hinged
Top

Easter by the Sea and in the Pines Atlantic City IN 3 Hours New Jersey Central Lakewood IN 90 Minutes

Stopover at Lakewood
and

Return via Philadelphia Permitted.

Pullman Buffet Parlor
Cars

and Vestibuled Passenger Coaches.

Club Cocktails



A Bottled Delight

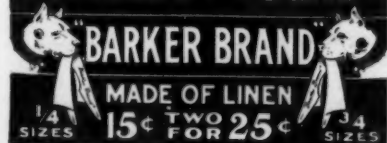
THERE is always something lacking in the flavor of a made-by-guesswork cocktail. CLUB COCKTAILS are the only perfect cocktails. A mixed-to-measure blend of rare old liquors aged in wood—always uniform in flavor, fragrant, delicious, appetizing, a CLUB COCKTAIL is a vastly better drink than any chance-mixed cocktail possibly could be.

7 kinds. At all good dealers. Manhattan (whiskey base) and Martini (gin base) are universal favorites.

G.F. Heublein & Bro.

HARTFORD NEW YORK LONDON

Collars and Cuffs



Advertise in Leslie's Weekly

The Truth

Can be told about

Great Western Champagne

—the Standard of American Wines

There is nothing to conceal in its production. It is Pure Grape Juice, fermented and aged to exact perfection for healthfulness, possessing the bouquet and flavor that connoisseurs desire.

"Of the six American Champagnes exhibited at the Paris Exposition of 1900, the GREAT WESTERN was the only one that received a GOLD MEDAL."

PLEASANT VALLEY WINE CO.,
Sole Makers, Rhineclay, N. Y.

Sold by respectable wine dealers everywhere.

WRITERS : ARTISTS



DO YOU HAVE DIFFICULTY SELLING YOUR WORK?

We Sell Stories, Poems, Jokes, Illustrations, Designs and all Publishable Material on Commission

If you can produce salable work we know who will pay best prices for it. We can save you time and money in the disposal of your productions.

Send four cents, mentioning kind of work you do, and we will send you "Cash Returns," which explains our system.

THE BURELL SYNDICATE

785 Brunswick Building, New York

THREE HOURS ALONG THE HUDSON RIVER—NEW YORK CENTRAL LINES

Paliades, West Point, Catskill Mountains, Mohawk Valley, Niagara Falls, Great Lakes.

NEW YORK CENTRAL LINES

0-fice

LESLIE'S

ILLUSTRATED

WEEKLY



THE CHARLES SCHWEINLER PRESS.

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No. 2745
APRIL 16, 1908

EASTER NUMBER

PRICE
TEN CENTS



PEARS' SOAP

was beautifying complexions when George the Third was King, and before the great historic event of modern times, the French Revolution

The
Leading
Toilet Soap
of Two
Centuries

Now
As Always
Woman's
Best
Beautifier



THAT was indeed a period of revolutions, and the revolution that was effected in the manufacture of Soap by the introduction of PEARS' SOAP was so memorable that it established a new and permanent standard in Toilet Soaps, and one that it has been impossible to improve upon in all the years that have since elapsed.

PEARS' SOAP was a scientific discovery that represented hygienic perfection, and provided beauty with a simple preservative that has had no equal from that day to this.

We have it on the testimony of the most famous beauties, and of leading scientists, doctors, and specialists, from the Georgian to the Edwardian period, that PEARS' SOAP is the most potent of all aids to natural beauty—the beauty that alone can fascinate—the beauty of a soft, velvety, refined complexion.

OF ALL SCENTED SOAPS PEARS' OTTO OF ROSE IS THE BEST.
"All rights secured."

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD

Bulletin.

ALL-RAIL TO CAPE MAY BY DELAWARE RIVER BRIDGE.

Easter will be celebrated at Cape May this year as never before. The opening of the new Hotel Cape May is the reason. This handsome million dollar structure built of steel, brick, and stone, is six stories high and absolutely fireproof. It has every convenience and luxury of the newest city hotels, besides a most desirable feature which they lack—hot and cold salt and fresh water in each of its 150 bathrooms. It is splendidly located, two hundred feet from the ocean, with a matchless ocean view.

In front of the hotel stretches the seven-mile boardwalk and the fine ocean boulevard, and back of it is the magnificent harbor and the golf course.

The climate of Cape May at this season is exceptionally enjoyable, being mild but bracing and highly tempting to out-of-door exercise.

The Hotel Cape May will open April 11th, and remain open the entire year.

In order to better accommodate the increased travel, the Pennsylvania Railroad will operate a train, in each direction, between Broad Street Station and Cape May, by the Delaware River Bridge Route. It will leave Broad Street Station, on and after April 11th, every week-day, at 4.02 P. M. and arrive at Cape May at 6.02 P. M.; returning leave Cape May at 8.05 A. M. and arrive at Broad Street Station 10.08 A. M.

There will be direct connection to and from Wildwood.

From New York there will be direct connection at North Philadelphia by train leaving at 1.55 P. M., arriving Cape May 6.02 P. M.; returning leave Cape May at 8.05 A. M., arriving New York at 12.00 noon.

On and after April 12th a Sunday train will leave Broad Street Station for Cape May, connecting with the mid-night train from New York to Philadelphia. Returning this train will leave Cape May at 5.30 P. M., connecting with the 8.00 P. M. from Philadelphia, arriving New York 10.30 P. M.

THE INCOMPARABLE WHITE

THE CAR FOR SERVICE



A TOURING CAR IN THE TRUE SENSE OF THE TERM

The man who gets the most pleasure from his touring car is not the man who limits his touring to the macadam roads; for the most interesting sections of the country and those of the greatest natural beauty lie, for the most part, beyond the regions of improved highways. For that reason, there is no quality of a motor car more important than the ability to traverse bad roads.

In unique degree, the White possesses the qualities of a "bad roads" car. Owing to the perfect flexibility of the engine, the White tourist can accommodate the speed of his car, yard by yard, to the condition of the road, speeding up on each little stretch of good road, and slowing down for each hole and "thank-ye-ma'am"—without shifting of gears or any manipulation except of the throttle. The tremendous pulling power of the White engine under all conditions means immunity from getting stuck in the mud or sand. Running through deep water, as in fording streams, is easy for a White. And as for climbing grades in mountainous regions—there is no other machine which can approach the White in hill-climbing qualities.



Drive a White Steamer and see the country

THE WHITE COMPANY Cleveland, Ohio

New York City, Broadway at 62nd St.
San Francisco, 1460 Market St.
Philadelphia, 629-33 N. Broad St.

Pittsburg, 138-148 Beatty St.

Boston, 320 Newbury St.
Chicago, 240 Michigan Ave.
Cleveland, 407 Rockwell Ave.